



# HEADQUARTERS FOR DRY GOODS and CARPETS.

WE HAVE THE TRADE

With the best assorted stock of DRY GOODS and CARPETS ever shown in this city. Dress Goods and Fringes, Satins, Silks and Novelty Trimmings in all colors. Also a splendid stock of

## BLACK SILKS,

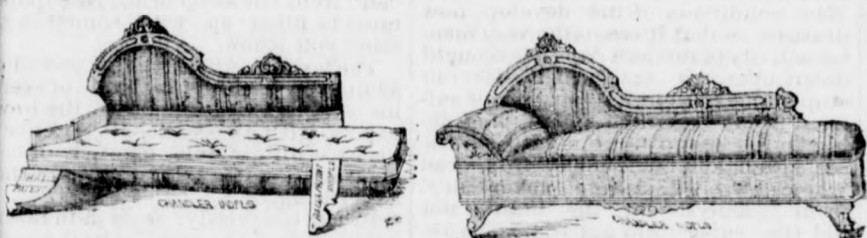
Bought from Importers for cash, and selling at extremely low prices. Carpets and Oil Cloths in endless varieties. In fact we are the only first-class Carpet House in the city, and we are competing successfully with other houses in the State. Our prices are as low as the lowest. Don't fail to give us a call before buying as we are satisfied that we can convince you that we mean just what we say. Very truly your friends.

G. W. CORWIN & CO.

1116

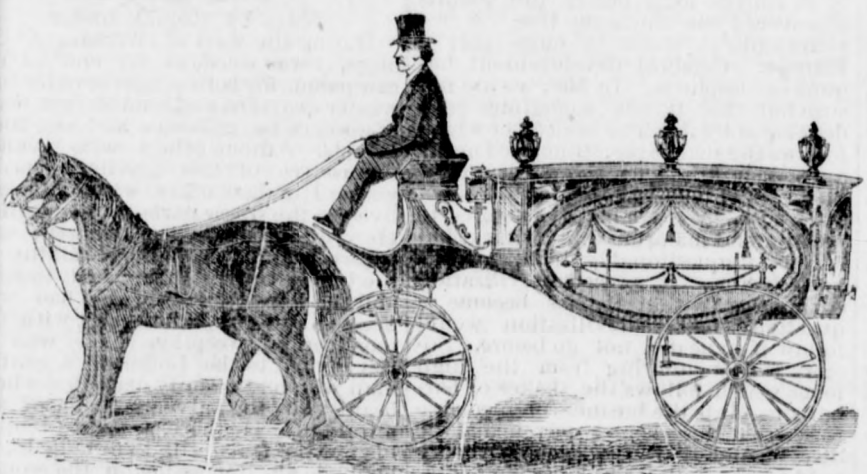
## MULHOLN, HANNA & BLACK'S MAMMOTH FURNITURE STORE

Has just received a complete stock including the  
**FAMOUS FOLDING LOUNGES.**



We are also prepared to promptly attend to

## UNDERTAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.



It is our intention to keep on hand the most extensive assortment of goods in Putnam county, and we guarantee satisfaction in quality and prices. 15-11.

T. G. BOWMAN.

JOHN BURLEY.

## T. G. BOWMAN & CO.'S Cheap Cash Store.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

## Staple and Fancy GROCERIES.

Highest Market Price paid for Produce in Trade for Cash.

T. G. BOWMAN & Co.,

SOUTHARD'S BLOCK,

One door East of Langdon's book store, Washington st.

John T. Owens.

Juste of the Peace for Green Castle Township, will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office hours, 9 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 5 p. m., in office of Miller & Moore Hayne's block. 1339

HUEBNER & MUELLEI,

## A FCHITECS,

95 East Washington Street,

(UP STAIRS)

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

1361

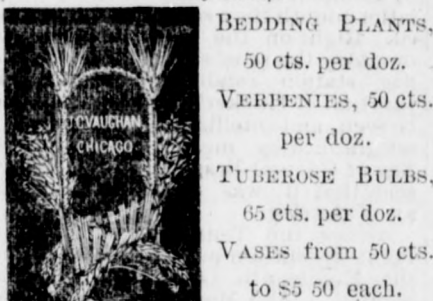
## FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,



Will cure or prevent Disease. No horse will die of Colic, Dumps or Lung Fever. Foutz's Powders are used in time. Foutz's Powders will prevent Gapes in Poultry, especially Turkeys. Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent, and make the butter firm and sweet. Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost every Disease that Horses and Cattle are heir to. Foutz's Powders WILL GIVE SATISFACTION. Sold everywhere. DAVID B. FOUTZ, Proprietor, BALTIMORE, Md.

## CEMETERY GREENHOUSE.

Five houses full of nice, healthy plants. Very cheap.



## BASKETS!

Plain and fancy. Bouquet Holders. Wire Designs. Filled at short notice. Cut Flowers for All kinds of Decorations.

Will give more plants for the same money than you can get elsewhere.

EVERGREEN, FRUIT AND SHADE TREES, and VEGETABLE PLANTS.

JOHN WILSON.

## WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. (Formerly Dr. Croig's Kidney Cure). A vegetable preparation and the only safe remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and all Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases. It cures Scrophulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancer, Ulcers, and other Sores.

For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS. It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases. It cures Scrophulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancer, Ulcers, and other Sores.

For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS. Are an immediate and active stimulus for the Liver, and cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all other ailments. They are used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. No other pills require such a large dose. Warner's Safe Pills are sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

H. H. Warner & Co., Proprietors, ROCHESTER, N. Y. Send for Pamphlet and full description.

## \$2.00 Per Bushel

FOR

## WHEAT

Would pay well, and 25 per cent saved to the purchaser on

## DRY GOODS!

is worth looking after.

HOW WE DO IT: We buy for cash and save you 10 per cent. We sell for cash and save you 5 per cent. We pay no rent and save you 5 per cent. We pay no clerk-hire, save you 5 per cent.

CALL AND SEE. JAMES TAYLOR.

West Side Square.

## CLOTHING!

AT THE  
Trade Emporium.

I have just opened a large stock of Spring Clothing for men, boys, and children in all the new and nobby styles.

We bought direct from the largest manufacturers, and are able to fit from the smallest to the largest and will sell strictly

## At Wholesale Prices.

Give us a call and we will guarantee to sell you clothing less than any house in the city, giving you better goods, and a better fit.

Men's good suits, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$11, \$12, \$13, \$14, \$15. Boys' suits from \$3 to \$12 50.

FRANK A. HAYS.

15-11

## The Greencastle Banner.

### Putnamville.

Engine Schuyler, on the north-bound freight, due here at 9 a. m., bursted her boiler when just north of the depot. Saturday morning, scalding the engineer, Chapman, on the hands and face. The fireman, Crawford, of Mitchell, was very badly scalded on one of his legs, and bruised on the other, caused by jumping from the engine. Crawford's wounds were dressed by Dr. McNutt. He was taken to his home on the south-bound passenger train the same day.

Both of our new business houses are nearly ready for occupation. Joseph Clapsaddle and Mrs. M. M. McNutt are visiting at Quincy.

A strawberry supper was had among the young folks at the residence of Mr. Hester, Friday evening.

Our assessor came across an old widow, of seventy-four, who is a candidate for matrimony, when he was asked his age, he replied, 'Put me down fifty-five.'

Our cemetery has been cleaned up, and now presents a very neat appearance.

R. H. Bowen has been appointed agent of the Adams Express Co., for this place.

Miss Glazebrook, of Indianapolis, has been visiting the family of R. H. Bowen, this and last week.

Dr. McNutt's new office will soon be ready for occupancy.

Owing to the recent rains farmers are behind with their work; a great part of the corn is not yet plowed and some not planted.

Asbury Bowman has purchased a new steam thresher.

The M. E. Church have under consideration the building of a parsonage.

Dr. McNutt spent a portion of last week in Owen county.

T. S. Boyd has sold his interest in the blacksmith shop to John Williams.

### Bainbridge.

Everybody is a Garfield man now. They were all original Garfield men, you know. Hard to find one that can't say, 'I told you so!'

Provisional, isn't it, that the convention has nominated the man we all like and wanted?

Crops never looked more promising at this season of the year. Farmers are nearly all busy, and are getting their corn in good shape for harvest. Cattle and hogs are thicker than buyers.

The fruit crops will not be as good as was anticipated. The blight will largely injure the apple crops.

Dr. Fisk held communion service at the Presbyterian church here, last Sunday in the forenoon, and Carpentersville in the afternoon.

Chas. E. Thornton and wife are attending the commencement exercises at Butler University this week.

E. T. Lane and wife, and Mrs. M. E. Darnall went on a visit to Brazil last Saturday.

James Pherson died on Monday of consumption.

There is a petition in circulation to have the commissioners to divide Monroe township, by a parallel running east and west with the Somerset road and church, making the voting precinct of the south precinct at Brick Chapel, instead of at Somerset, and the north division voting at Bainbridge. It is thought it will be granted.

### Fillmore.

George Nicholas has bought a reaping machine.

The city is injuring some fields of wheat. Grandmother Robinson and Mrs. J. B. Robinson have returned from a visit to Lebanon, Boone county.

We had a show in town last week which amused the boys and others that were able to raise ten cents.

The census enumerator is around with his hundred questions. Don't try to dodge him for it might cause you trouble.

The Democrats have taken more interest in the Chicago convention than they usually do in Republican conventions. Reason: They are afraid Grant will be the man.

J. W. and U. A. Bridges' little boy, Ray, died on the 3d inst. He was 21 months old, and died of brain and lung troubles, after intense suffering for about a week. Elder Ellis, of Bainbridge, conducted the funeral services.

Several Republicans will go from this place to the State Convention on the 17th to help nominate Gen. Coburn for Governor.

## Marion Township.

J. W. Bridges' little child died on the 4th inst. with brain fever, and was buried at Fillmore last Saturday.

The festival at the Baptist church, of Coatsville, last Friday evening, was quite a success. It cleared about forty dollars, to be used in paying for an organ for the church.

Hebron, Presbyterian church came near being destroyed by fire last Sunday evening, caused by one of the chandeliers falling.

Thomas Hampton, while at Indianapolis one day last week, was run over by a switch engine, cutting one of his legs off below the knee.

A young man by the name of Armstrong, of Linton, while visiting at Isaac Storms', had his horse kicked to death by one of Mr. Storms' horses.

The last quarterly meeting, of this Circuit, will be held at Coatsville next Saturday and Sunday.

The Democrats are making arrangements to exodus this Fall. The Republicans of this township, are going to help them get off in November. They are thinking of going up 'Salt River'.

The Tail Sycamore had better look after this exodus business, before it is ever lastingly and eternally too late.

Isaac M. Heddens' time in the Regular Army will be out July 26th, and he is expected home at that time.

Dr. Hunt, of Coatsville, is visiting his father in North Carolina. His brother, Stephen Hunt, has charge of his office while he is absent.

### Belle Union.

Judson Scott has a poisoned foot. John Keiler is taking our census.

Nat Stringer, of Coatsville, was in town Sunday.

W. T. Scott has another lot of buggies. Hill & Dorsett are shipping hogs this week. The price is \$3 50.

Joel D. Porter and family, of Eminence, were visiting at this place Sunday.

Esq. Hurst made an application of the criminal law to Charley Ruyman this week.

Mrs. A. J. Dunnovan, of this place, is quite sick.

George Hill and wife contemplate visiting their son in the far west soon.

We are getting ready for harvest. Can't find those idle white men that cannot find work as the immaculate Moses testifies.

We enjoyed quite a treat last week by way of an exposure of the rogues of the Democracy of Cloverdale township, by one of their citizens, Asbury Crawley.

### Mt. Meridian.

The farmers rejoice to see the sunshine once more. The corn on the lowlands is considerably damaged.

Wheat harvest will begin in about ten days.

The social at T. B. Farmer's, Saturday night, was a pleasant affair.

Miss Maggie Brenton, of Tuscola, Ill., is visiting relatives and friends in this vicinity.

A meeting will be held at the M. E. church, Saturday night, for the purpose of organizing a Blue Ribbon Club. Everybody is cordially invited to attend the meeting and put on the ribbon of blue.

The Sabbath school will be re-organized next Sabbath at 3 o'clock. We hope to see every one present, old and young, who are interested in the Sabbath school.

Sammuel Bourne has taken charge of the grist mill. It has the new process. Ben. Vaughan sports a new buggy.

The boss corn raiser is not done planting yet.

The census enumerator is abroad in the land.

### Barnard.

Our Democratic friends look a little blue over the nomination of Garfield.

Our old school house and lot here sold on Saturday to Wm. McCloud, at Junction, by trustee Gough. He realized \$100.

Last winter when offered for sale by Thomas Williams, ex-trustee, he was offered \$200, but Gough told him it would never do to take that. Such is Democracy.

There is a cry for harvest hands. Now, my Democratic friends, where is your excess of hands? A few exodusers would be welcome this summer.

Thomas Williams bought a lot from Frank Booker and will build soon.

## Electric Light at Wabash.

Correspondence New Castle Courier.

WABASH, IND., May 20

In response to your inquiry concerning the Electric Light I can make but one answer, it is a complete success, not only in its practical working, but in its marvelous cheapness as a light. The plan adopted was to place at a single point, in the dome of the Court House, a light of sufficient power and intensity to illuminate the entire city. The light consists of four jets, each of three thousand candle power, arranged on a metallic crossbar placed on the iron flag staff of the Court-house. The electricity is conducted to the point of light by copper wires running from a planing mill, the engine of which is used to run a dynamo-electric machine, which supplies the electricity as generated; if necessary other lights at different points could be supplied from the same source. The whole thing is very simple, and no principle is involved but what any school boy may get from his books on natural philosophy. The light is very brilliant, completely lighting every part of the city and rendering much assistance on the approaching roads, and is of great use in the railroad yards. It can be seen for a distance of ten miles.

The cost of the machinery and putting it up is in the neighborhood of two thousand dollars, and requires less than eight hundred dollars per year to maintain it, which includes repairs and attendance—being without doubt the cheapest and best light known. We have as much light as we would have from five hundred gas posts, but they would cost \$10,000 for their erection and \$8,000 per year for maintenance at the rates offered by our gas company.

The light has had a fair and impartial test for several weeks, and has fulfilled everything which the manufacturers claimed for it, and gives general satisfaction to our citizens, besides being the wonder of all who visit the city.

The Electric Light is a fixed fact in Wabash, it was adopted by a unanimous vote of the city council, and has been bought and paid for, and the world is invited to come and see its practical workings.

O. H. BOGUE.

## Crawfordsville.

Correspondence Rockville Tribune.

The heretofore much talked of question of admitting ladies to Wabash College is agitating the students and, we suppose the girls, of the city. It seems, however, that there is now a much better show for the girls than there has ever been before. The Trustees have been petitioned by the Indianapolis Presbytery to throw wide their doors to all without distinction of race, sex or previous condition of down-trodden and much-abused femininity. Many members of the faculty are enthusiastically in favor of the change, and the President, who has always been considered as being irrevocably opposed to co-education, is now willing to let 'em come. Of the boys, some of course are on one side and some on the other. A few will migrate if the change is made, but the majority will try it, at least, before they go. When the catalogue came out it showed that but 165 names have been enrolled during the year, and this fact no doubt had a great influence with the faculty. All the resident trustees favor the change, while it is said many of others are opposed. A few days will settle the matter anyway.

One thing is to be noticed in Crawfordsville journalism and that is, there is never any lack of paying advertisements. The merchants here know full well the value of printer's ink judiciously spread, and they have their reward in their large and ever increasing trade. There is no use talking, advertising does pay; not ephemeral advertising, but persistent advertising—keeping the business and name of the firm constantly before the public. Tell the people what is for sale and give prices; make the advertisements attractive and change often—the merchant who does this will have a crowded store and cannot complain of hard times.

## Our Irish People.

Terre Haute News.

The new political club known as the Terre Haute Irish American Republican club, promises to be one of the strongest organizations in the county.

To many, this club, composed as it is of young Irish-Americans, would seem to be in direct opposition to the ordinary run of politics; for the Democrats have always in need implicit confidence in the Irish people for straight Democratic votes.

It is true that the Irish people who arrive in this country from Ireland, are generally a poor down-trodden class, who have been driven from their homes by the harshness and tyranny of British rule. They, knowing nothing of Republican institutions, at once came to the conclusion that Republican means aristocracy, and that Democracy must necessarily be the political home of the laboring man and thrown in with this party of political deception, the majority of them become Democrats. Having been burdened for centuries by an aristocratic rule, they look with fear and trembling upon any party which makes any pretensions toward civilization and progress.

We are, indeed, glad to see that this order of things is changing; that the Irish people are beginning to see that the political home of a very poor man is in that party that will protect his interest, and shield him from the shackles which the Democratic party has had forged for him for years.

The Terre Haute Irish-American Republican Club promises to be a prime mover in this direction, and before many years we trust that every Irishman in Vigo county will vote the Republican ticket.

The United States Court is after the bulldozers of Indiana's Yazoo county. The grand jury has found indictments against three Democratic politicians for preventing a colored man from voting at the recent township election. E. A. Ambsden, country treasurer and leader of the mob, has been arrested and held in one thousand dollars bail.



## WAITING IN THE RAIN.

BY LUCY LARCOM.

A light flashed in her clear blue eye,  
Like a ray through a break in a cloudy sky,  
As she leaned at the shadowed pane,  
"Thank heaven, he's come!"—but the train  
shrieked "No!"

And crashed o'er her dying hopes away;  
Still she waited on, till the day was gone—  
Waiting alone in the rain.

Ever, now and again, the cloud rack through,  
There peeped a bud or heavenly blue—  
Blue without speck or stain.  
Then the young corn shook its jeweled mist,  
And the violets twinkled like amethyst;  
And her eyes grew bright with dewy light,  
Waiting alone in the rain.

But the soft blue flower of the sky shut up  
Behind the tempest's hollow cap;  
The raindrops were dim again;  
And the warm light faded out of her eyes  
While she paced and gazed on the restless  
waves.

While she tried to keep her wild heart  
asleep,  
Waiting alone in the rain.

It streamed and poured from the shelving  
bank,  
It sprinkled more on the sedge rank;  
It teared on the springing grain;  
"Come home!" called the horn from behind  
the hill.

She heard, but she waited and listened still,  
Still, gazing back down the track,  
Waiting alone in the rain.

And hours dragged by, it was dark and late,  
The cars rushed on with their throbbing  
freight,  
Screaming a laugh or a pain.

But the west uncertain'd a wide, clear space,  
And the sunset lighted a lagard face,  
And the wild wet day stole in smiles  
away.

While two hurried home in the rain

## NEVER MARRIED.

BY BERTIE BAYLE.

Mary was the housemaid. She had  
lived in the house a long while. She  
was no longer very young, but very  
comely.

I used to like to play in the kitchen  
when Mary was there. The cook was  
cross, but Mary never. She helped me  
to bake the loaf of bread for my doll,  
and to make soup in a tiny kettle I  
possessed. She used to dust my doll's  
furniture in the baby-house every day,  
and often she used to tell me that I  
must learn to be neat and careful, for  
some day I should have a house of my  
own; some day when I was a grown  
lady and married.

"Have you ever been married,  
Mary?" I used to ask, and she always  
gave me the same answer:  
"No, miss, but I hope to be when  
the right man comes along."

One evening when mamma was out,  
and I had been allowed to sit up later  
than usual, I went down into the kitchen.  
Cook was not there, but Mary sat  
by the fire-side knitting, and very near  
her a big young man with a red face.  
When he saw me his face grew redder,  
and Mary said:

"Miss Lizzie, this is Mr. Peter,  
Crosse's coachman, who has come to  
spend an evening with me."

I told the coachman that I hoped he  
was very well, and that it was a fine  
evening and he replied:  
"Same to you, Miss."

But it was not so pleasant in the  
kitchen as usual, and I soon went up  
stairs.

After that Peter came very often,  
and when I asked Mary whether she  
ever thought of getting married, she  
used to answer:

"The Lord willing, yes, miss."

One Sunday she went to church with  
Peter, and gave him a flower for his  
button-hole.

Once she asked me what I thought  
of her looks.

"Well, Mary," I said, "you are not  
pretty, but very nice."

"Mr. Peter has a very high opinion  
of my appearance, miss, said Mary.  
"I've always called myself plain; it's  
singular how opinions differ."

"Do you think Mr. Peter handsome?"  
I asked.

"Yes, he's generally so accounted,"  
said Mary.

"He's very red," said I, "and awful  
big."

"Open air driving injures the skin,"  
said Mary; "but he's accounted hand-  
some on account of his size."

That was the day the new girl came.  
She was a pretty creature, with fair  
hair and blue eyes; her aprons were  
miracles of whiteness and fluting, and  
she wore the brightest ribbons. She  
made Mary look very middle-aged and  
plain, indeed, by contrast; but they  
were apparently great friends. There  
was considerable laughing in the kitchen;  
and once when I went down-stairs to  
give a message mamma had sent me  
with, I caught Mr. Peter kissing some  
one behind the kitchen door.

I thought it must be Mary, but just  
then she came down-stairs. She looked  
oddly, I thought, and she snapped  
at Lucy, and told her that "Missus had  
run for her three times."

But the candy taken from his pocket  
smelt of tobacco.

The next day I did tell Mary.  
"Lucy scolded me," said I.  
"What for?" asked Mary.  
"Just for going down stairs," said I.  
"And I said I would tell you; and Mr.  
Peter said not. I would tell. I don't  
like Lucy. I don't see what Mr. Peter  
wants to kiss her for."

"Oh!" said Mary.  
Then she asked me more questions,  
and I answered the simple truth:  
"Mr. Peter often kissed Lucy, and  
once I met them walking together. Could  
anyone like such a girl?"

Then the dinner bell rang, and I saw  
Lucy going across the hall with a  
tureen of soup. It was all like a flash  
of lightning. Mary flew across the hall  
and seized the girl by her white apron.  
Oh! it came; over went the soup.

The ribbons, the muslin, the blonde  
hair flew about. Lucy shrieked, and  
Mary screamed. Papa rushed to the  
rescue.

Crying bitterly, and with her long  
black hair streaming down her back,  
Mary sat on the stairs.

Lucy leant against the wall, with  
her blonde locks like pulled wool, and  
her face covered with scratches.

"What does all this mean?" asked  
papa, sternly.

"She knows," sobbed Mary. "O,  
why did I leave a bit of her?"

"You didn't!" cried Mary. "O, it's  
all jealousy, please sir. Them that's  
midling aged and homely always  
hates them that's young and beautiful.  
I'll have the police; I will."

Then the cook came up and led Mary  
away.

Lucy immediately flew up stairs, and  
mamma said:  
"That girl shall go to-morrow."

"Mary?" questioned papa. "Yes, of  
course."

"No," said mamma, "that horrible  
little Lucy."

"For having her face scratched? I  
don't understand," said papa.

"Men never understand anything,"  
said mamma.

Lucy went away next day, but Mary  
was not more cheerful than before. A  
plain young person filed Lucy's place,  
and a man came to take the soup-stains  
out of the dining-room carpet.

Mr. Crosse dined at our house that  
day. It was at dessert that he said:  
"That handsome coachman of mine,  
Peter, you know, was married to-day.  
His wife is that handsome girl who  
used to open the door for me. Lucy,  
didn't they call her? They make a  
handsome pair."

"Yes, yes, a very handsome pair,"  
said papa.

"Mary is worth ten of Lucy," said  
mamma, looking up.

Afterwards I went down into the  
kitchen. Mary sat knitting opposite  
the cook.

"Oh, Mary," said I, "do you know  
Lucy is married to Mr. Peter?"

"I did hear something of it," said  
Mary, knitting on.

"Shall you ever marry, do you  
think?" I asked, with no thought in  
my mind of saying anything to hurt  
Mary's feelings; but she looked at me,  
and her lips quivered slightly.

"No," she said, "it don't appear to  
be the Lord's will."

"There are better fish in the sea than  
ever was caught," said cook.

"Why, how do you know, cook?" I  
asked, amazed at the information;  
wondering, too, why Mary began to  
cry, and cook to pat her on the back  
and comfort her.

And Mary never did marry; she  
lived with us till she died—ten years  
after—and then they found upon the  
high shelf in her room a white bonnet  
not quite finished, and a prayer book  
with "Mary Smith, from Peter Peters,"  
written on the fly-leaf, and all folded  
together in a large silk handkerchief,  
which she must have bought for Peter,  
but never given him.

Hale's Execution as a Spy.

Harper's Magazine for June.

After the Long Island affair, Wash-  
ington was totally at loss for proper in-  
telligence, and suggested every tem-  
porary expedient for securing it. Noth-  
ing but the East River being now be-  
tween him and the powerful enemy, it  
was now of the utmost importance that  
he should be warned in ample time of  
their advance. "As everything," he  
wrote to Heath, at Kingsbridge, "in a  
manner depends upon obtaining intel-  
ligence of the enemy's motions, I do  
most earnestly entreat you and General  
Clinton to exert yourselves to accom-  
plish this most desirable end. Leave  
no stone unturned, nor do not stick at  
expense, to bring this to pass, as I never  
was more uneasy than on account of  
my want of knowledge on this score.  
Keep constant look-out," he adds,  
"with good glasses on some command-  
ing heights that look well on the other  
shore."

It was in this emergency, when a  
successful accomplishment of Wash-  
ington's wishes would have been of the  
greatest use to the army, that Captain  
Hale stepped forward to offer his ser-  
vices. It happened that he had recently  
volunteered to act as one of the  
officers of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas  
Knowlton's new corps of Rangers, or-  
ganized to scout between the lines, fe-  
derally the enemy's position, and report di-  
rectly to the commander-in-chief.

Knowlton was a gallant officer, a near  
townsman of Hale's, and must have  
known him well, or he could not have  
accepted him for the Rangers. Early  
in September, when Washington's sus-  
pense was keenest, the Colonel  
brought the matter of obtaining the  
desired information to his own officers,  
in the hope that some one of them might  
be able to serve the chief. The suggestion  
appears to have deeply impressed Hale,  
who after the interview with Knowlton,  
went to talk the subject over with his  
fellow officer and college friend,  
Captain William Hull, of Webb's regi-  
ment. The two captains discussed the  
question of undertaking the role of spy.

Hull used every argument to dissuade  
Hale from the dangerous service, and  
appealed to him as a soldier not to run  
the risk of closing his promising career  
with an ignominious death. Hale,  
however, although fully sensible of the  
penalty if captured, could think of  
nothing but duty. He told Hull that  
for a year he had been attached to the  
army, and had rendered no material  
service; that he wished to be useful;  
was influenced by the expectation of  
promotion or pecuniary reward; and so  
far as the peculiar duty in question was  
concerned, he felt that "every kind of  
service necessary to the public good be-  
came honorable by being necessary."

Calmy and firmly deciding the ques-

tion for himself, Hale soon after report-  
ed to Washington his readiness to enter  
the British lines in disguise. What  
instructions, what advice, what cautions  
he received from the General there are  
no records to tell us. These facts only  
we know certainly; that he  
suddenly disappeared from camp,  
passed up the Connecticut coast, chang-  
ed his uniform for a school master's  
garb, crossed to Huntington, Long  
Island, and then made his way to the  
enemy at Brooklyn and New York—  
never to return. After making satis-  
factory observations, taking sketches  
of work, and writing his notes in  
Latin, he was on the point of return-  
ing to the Connecticut shore, when he  
was seized and held as a spy! A boat  
was to have met him at Huntington  
Bay, and on the morning of the 18th  
or 19th of September, as he was wait-  
ing near the shore, the supposed craft  
made its appearance; but he approach-  
ed it only to find that it was a yawl  
from a British cruiser lying below, and  
that retreat on his part was impossi-  
ble. Ordered to surrender, with the  
guns of the marines leveled at him, he  
yielded to the situation, was taken to  
the man-of-war, conveyed to New  
York, and there delivered to the mili-  
tary authorities.

At New York, Hale was brought be-  
fore Sir William Howe, the English  
commander-in-chief. An American  
spy at that time was likely to receive  
but trifling consideration. Hale re-  
ceived none. Four years later, when  
Andre was captured, every attention  
and comfort was accorded him by  
Washington's officers during his con-  
finement and trial. He himself ex-  
pressed his grateful appreciation of their  
tenderness.

But Andre was the adjutant-general  
of the British army, and mixed up  
with Arnold and Clinton in a dazzling  
plot to obtain an American strong-  
hold. He was out on "official" busi-  
ness. In addition, in 1780 both sides  
were treating each other with more  
military respect than in the first ye-  
ar of the war. In 1776 poor Hale was a  
wretched Continental—rebel as well  
as spy—and punishment could neither  
be too swift or too severe. Possi-  
bly in 1776 an English officer, caught  
in the American camp under Hale's  
circumstances, would have received  
the same treatment, so far as im-  
mediate condemnation was concern-  
ed. In Hale's case certainly the  
treatment was summary as well as  
peculiarly heartless. The only relief  
in the picture is the noble bearing of  
the prisoner. Instead of attempting  
defense, or explaining the papers found  
upon his person, he frankly declared  
his rank in Washington's army, and  
the object of his visit to the British  
camp. If tradition and meagre records  
are correct, the scene of his examina-  
tion and sentence was the little green-  
house in the garden of the old Beek-  
man mansion, on Fifty-second street  
near First Avenue, where Howe had  
fixed his headquarters. Upon this  
confession the British commander—  
and it is difficult to see how he could  
have done otherwise—pronounced him  
a spy, and ordered his execution to  
take place on the following morning.

The "following morning" was Sun-  
day, the 22d of September, 1776.  
Where Hale spent that night, whether  
at the jail (the present Hall of Records)  
or at some guard-house, does not ap-  
pear. One thing is known, that he  
was put into the care of a provost-mar-  
shal of a most inhuman sort, whose  
name afterward sent a shudder through  
every one who chanced to become his  
prisoner. Assured that his fate was  
sealed, Hale requested that he might  
be attended by a clergyman, but this  
was refused by the marshal; so too was  
his request for a Bible. On the fatal  
morning he was led out to the place  
of his execution, which upon the best  
data at hand appears to have been the  
Rutgers' orchard, not far above Frank-  
lin Square, on East Broadway, and  
there calmly awaited his fate. Pend-  
ing the preparations, an English officer  
received permission to have Hale  
remain in his tent, where the latter  
found time to write letters to his moth-  
er and a comrade in the army.

When Andre walked to the scaffold  
in 1780, no sign of faintness escaped  
him, but bowing to all around, he said  
at the closing moment, "Gentlemen,  
you will bear witness that I die with  
the firmness becoming a soldier." Eye-  
witnesses on the occasion have left the  
record that his self-possession through-  
out the trying scene was perfect. This  
was equally true of Hale, but Hale was  
far from being a professional soldier,  
and the thought of sustaining that  
character to the end seems not to have  
occurred to him. Andre could not be-  
lieve the traditional courage of a British  
officer. Hale could not believe the cause  
he had voluntarily espoused, and when  
summoned to the tent where he had  
written the letters, to suffer his fate,  
his heart found spontaneous and unaf-  
fected utterance in words not to be  
forgotten. "I only regret," he said to  
the few spectators present, "that I have  
but one life to lose for my country."

Does any page in history furnish the  
example of a purer patriot than Hale?

## Firemen in Japan.

It seems that in the midst of a gen-  
eral conflagration a Japanese house-  
holder can only insure immunity for  
his property by promptly offering a  
sufficient bribe to the firemen. When  
this is done, the latter are perfectly  
reckless as to the destruction of other  
property in carrying out their contract.

"Here is a vast city," says the Tokio  
Times, "containing a million of inhabi-  
tants, all peculiarly exposed to the ex-  
tremest hazards of fire, and without a  
solitary steam machine in use or ex-  
istence—with hardly an efficient hand  
engine at command. It is an historical  
fact that during a conflagration in  
1873, a steam engine, brought to Japan  
on speculation, was put in operation  
with a success that showed how easily  
a dozen such could keep the city per-  
manently free from peril. In less than  
a week after the triumph upon which  
he had been vainly congratulating  
himself, the exhibitor found it desir-  
able to leave the Capital with his ma-  
chine, which was straightway re-  
shipped to America. The experi-  
ment has never been repeated, and  
why? Because the firemen will not  
allow it. There is no other answer,  
and none is offered. Until the firemen  
of Tokio are disbanded, their organiza-  
tion broken, and their leaders rendered  
incapable of further conspiracies  
against the security of the community  
at large, no genuine protection will be  
possible."

## HONORS FAIRLY WON.

How John Marshall Shot the Flag  
Off Lookout Mountain—A War  
Reminiscence.

Dayton Journal.

It is not known to many Dayton  
people that one of her citizens, a quiet,  
unassuming old gentleman, who is  
seen on the streets every day, as he  
takes his quiet walks, drawing calm  
enjoyment from his pipe, which he  
incessantly smokes, was the hero of  
two brilliant exploits that have gone  
into history. The man referred to is  
John Marshall, the veteran shoemaker,  
now in the decline of life, which is  
rendered comfortable, by the pension  
his services during the rebellion has  
earned him.

For gallantry in action at Shiloh,  
John Marshall was promoted to lieu-  
tenant of artillery. How he saved  
Battery M. Fifth Regiment, is a mat-  
ter of record in the war archives at  
Washington. It is not that with  
which this article has to treat, but  
a subsequent and even greater exploit.

At various times and places one of  
the Journal's young men had heard of  
what John Marshall did at Lookout  
Mountain referred to, and so one day  
he made up his mind to have the whole  
story from the veteran's lips. Accord-  
ingly he started out, hunted him down  
and, cornering him, vowed he would  
give him no peace until he had a full  
and reliable account of how he shot  
the flag off Lookout Mountain.

Mr. Marshall is a modest man. He  
would rather have not told the story;  
but he is at the same time an obliging  
man, and courtesy compelled him to  
acquiesce. To give it in his own lan-  
guage, word for word, just as he ut-  
tered it, would be the most interesting  
way of relating the incident, but that  
is impossible.

Mr. Marshall is a veteran of the  
English army, having served thirteen  
years he learned the duty of an enlisted  
man in his branch of the service thor-  
oughly. But, to come to the story.  
In October and November, 1863, Hook-  
er's army lay in the valley overlooked  
by Lookout Mountain, which in the  
latter month they so gallantly storm-  
ed. Right on the point of the pro-  
montory the rebel signal corps had a  
flag station established. From this  
point all of Hooker's maneuvers could  
be seen, and intelligence immediately  
telegraphed by means of the signal  
flag of General Bragg. Thus it will be  
seen that it was desirable to shoot  
away the flag.

Across the Tennessee at Moccasin  
Point the six ten pound Rodmans and  
the Eighteenth Ohio Battery were  
planted. John Marshall was Lieu-  
tenant of the Eighteenth Ohio Battery.  
He could see that flaunting flag of the  
rebel signal station as it waved its in-  
telligence day by day, and it haunted  
him. He knew he could cut it down  
with one of the Rodman guns; but his  
captain frowned on his presumption  
in pretending to know more than his  
superior officers; for had not Gen.  
Brannan, Chief of Artillery of the  
Army of the Cumberland, said that it  
couldn't be done? What business had  
a Lieutenant to boast himself of being  
able to do what the Chief of Artillery  
had declared officially could not be  
done?

For that flag had annoyed others be-  
sides Marshall. It annoyed those high  
in authority, so much that, at the in-  
stance of General Brannan, Colonel  
Barnett and Major Mendenhall came  
over from Chattanooga with the ex-  
press purpose of ascertaining if a gun  
could be trained from Moccasin point  
so as to send a shot that would humble  
that flaunting flag. They came to the  
unanimous conclusion that it was im-  
possible, on account of the great ele-  
vation.

John Marshall watched the estimat-  
ing with interest, and when the con-  
clusion was announced he stepped up,  
and touching his cap in military style,  
said to General Brannan:

"General!"

"Well, sir?"

"If you will give me permission to  
try, I think I can shoot the flag off  
there."

The General looked at him sternly a  
moment, and then said:

"Go to your quarters, sir, under ar-  
rest!"

But this was not the end. The  
Eighteenth Battery was attached to  
General Whittaker's brigade, and  
bluff General Whittaker took more  
stock in Marshall than did the austere  
Brannan. He had a fellow feeling  
with him, too, for the flag was a thorn  
in the flesh to him. Every morning  
he would take his glass and look to see  
if the flag was still there, and invari-  
ably as he took the glass from his eyes  
a big, big D— epithet exploded wrath-  
fully from his lips. He was wont to  
talk with Marshall about it.

"Marshall," he would say, "you are  
sure you can shoot down that d—d  
flag?"

"I can, sir."

"But do you know what General  
Brannan says, Marshall?"

"I do sir. But, with all respect to  
General Brannan, I maintain I can do  
it."

One night Whittaker sent for Mar-  
shall to come to his headquarters.  
When he got there, he said:

"Marshall, I've been to Chattanooga  
to-day, and I've signed my name to  
\$800 for you."

"Signed \$800 for me? Why, what's  
that for, General?"

"Well, sir, I am going to have you  
try at that flag, and General Brannan  
says you will burst a gun, and I have  
gone security to the amount of \$800,  
and to-morrow morning you shall  
make the trial."

John Marshall went back to his  
quarters that night a happy man. He  
was now to have the opportunity to  
show that he could do as much as he  
said. He felt the hour of his triumph  
approaching.

In the morning after breakfast Gen-  
eral Whittaker came down to the  
point. His gun squad was there in  
perfect drill, for he had shown them so  
often how he would do it if he only  
could get permission, and they had  
taken so much interest that each man  
was proficient in his part.

Everything in readiness, Marshall  
pulled the lanyard. General Whittaker  
took the glasses from his eyes, and  
said:

"Too high, Marshall, too high! It  
went a hundred yards above the flag."

"Yes, sir. I know that, and the  
next shot will be fifty yards above it."

And the next shot was fifty yards  
above it.

"Now, General, this time I'll fetch  
the flag."

The gun boomed. General Whittaker  
looked and looked for the flag. At  
last he burst out, "By—, Marshall,  
she's gone." In his delight he forgot  
the distinctions of rank, and, handing  
his glass to a private of the gun-squad,  
told him to take a look. The soldier  
did so, and corroborated the General.  
The glass passed around, and all saw  
that the flag was gone.

General Whittaker went to Marshall  
and said: "Marshall, my man, I con-  
gratulate you. I'm going right over to  
Chattanooga and tell General Brannan  
that the Eighteenth Ohio Battery  
knows more than he does."

General Brannan was an honorable,  
if a strict officer, and when he heard  
that Marshall had succeeded in shoot-  
ing the flag he sent him his congratula-  
tions, and commended him for his  
skill. But General Whittaker enjoyed  
Marshall's triumph even more than  
did Marshall himself, and he always  
afterward treated him with great con-  
sideration and favor, and he would rub  
his hands and laugh with the intensest  
of relish whenever he had occasion to  
relate how Lieutenant Marshall, of the  
Eighteenth Ohio Battery, knew more  
of practical gunnery than the Chief of  
Ordinance of the Army of the Cumber-  
land, and had forced him to take water  
on an opinion.

## Humidity and Stupidity.

Indianapolis Journal.

Dr. Bowen's paper before the Indiana  
Institute of Homeopathy on Malaria  
vs. Brains is suggestive, whatever may  
be thought of its conclusions. Every  
climate and every age have their pecu-  
liar diseases, born of the environment.  
Is there any form of disease that does  
not retard cerebral development? The  
Swiss valleys generate goitre. The in-  
habitants of the highlands of Peru,  
when first visited by Pizarro, were  
found suffering with peculiar climatic  
diseases which yet afflict the dwellers  
there. The miserable creatures who  
crowd about the Arctic circle are  
dwarfed by the maladies incident to  
their severe climate. Barbarism has  
its diseases, as also civilization. Galen  
and Hippocrates could not have made  
a living at the practice on the Wabash.

New conditions of life develop new  
diseases, so that it seems the very men-  
tal activity of modern days has brought  
down upon us many maladies over  
stupid and content ancestry never suf-  
fered from. The men whose chief ob-  
ject in life was to hunt muskells on the  
sea beach and cut blubber from dead  
whales washed ashore never died  
from paralysis of the brain, nor did  
they suffer from malaria. The av-  
erage brain seems to keep pace with  
the needs of the race. Now and then  
a great genius appears to astonish the  
world, like Caesar, but singularly  
enough he had the ague and whined  
like a sick girl. He had the "falling  
sickness," too, and yet he is set down  
as the greatest intellect our race pro-  
duced.

The ague is not an American or  
modern disease. It tortured humani-  
ty in Europe long before the Jesuits  
discovered the cinchona tree. A few  
years since it shook a large part of  
Europe. Cerebral development has  
gone on despite it. In fact, we are not  
sure but that it has sometimes been  
developed by it. The high fever which  
follows the shakes has stimulated many  
a sluggish brain to thought, activity  
and growth it would not have known  
otherwise. We are hardly prepared to  
recommend malaria as a civilizer, but  
it has unquestionably made many a  
good doctor. It precedes civilization,  
so constantly that it has become a  
question whether civilization would  
follow if ague did not go before. So-  
ciety is now suffering from the high  
fever which follows the shakes of bar-  
barism. It is the business of medicine  
to see that there is no recurrence of  
the disease, and that the gloomy theory  
held by some, that a relapse is inevita-  
ble—that barbarism will come at  
stated periods—is overthrown. Oh,  
for the quinine of real reform, whether  
in doses homeopathic or heroic.

Singular Recovery of Lost Valu-  
ables.

A writer in the Providence (R. I.)  
Journal tells the following story:  
"One autumn, in the extensive ware-  
house of L. D. Anthony & Co., I was  
trying on a pair of fleecy-lined gloves,  
which did not suit me so I bought  
another pair. A few days after I  
missed a gold ring from the third fin-  
ger of my left hand. How long it had  
been gone I had no idea. I searched  
the house for it, and went into Mr.  
Anthony's store and other places to  
see if anything there had been seen of  
it. In vain the search, the inquiries.

"Months rolled on. till biting frosts  
reminded me it was time to lay in a  
stock of winter gloves. Once more I  
betook myself to Mr. Anthony's, and  
asked for fleecy-lined gloves. The first  
pair I tried on I found too short at the  
wrists. In taking off the left hand  
glove I felt a ring on one of the fingers.  
While slowly disentangling it from  
the fleecy lining I said to the salesman,  
Here; is a ring; whose shall it be,  
mine as I have found it, or yours be-  
cause it is found in your establish-  
ment. The weighty question was de-  
cided in my favor. At that moment  
my lost ring came to my mind, and I  
said, 'Who knows but that is the very  
ring I lost nearly a year ago?' The  
answer was: 'That cannot be, as I do  
not think we have a pair of gloves  
on hand that we had last year at this  
time.' Slowly I drew out the ring:  
Yes, it was mine; my initials on the  
outside, those of the donor on the in-  
side. By that time every inmate of  
the establishment was looking on with  
the utmost eagerness, awaiting the re-  
sult. The wonder was that the gloves  
had not been sent to some store off in  
the country, where they might have  
changed owners several times.

"Another strange incident happened  
to me somewhat similar in kind. Com-  
ing home from England a dozen years  
ago, I put some things I had bought  
for presents to friends in a bureau  
drawer in the spare chamber. Among  
them was a large carnelian I had  
bought in the Isle of Wight. After  
awhile that stone was missing. I

could not



## POLITICAL POINTS.

Transport Journal.  
Now, for a State ticket, good in every respect, and Indiana will no longer be a doubtful State.

It is believed here among his friends that Davis will run as an independent candidate if there is a possibility that he can carry two or three States, and throw the election into the house, and thus defeat the Republican nominee.

JUNE is to be prolific in conventions. The Democratic State Convention is to be held on the 9th, the Congressional on the 16th and the National on the 22d. The Republican State Convention will be held on the 17th and the Congressional on the 22d.

THE Democratic party delights above all things to talk of the frauds on the government during the administration of Grant. To listen to them one would believe that more money was stolen than was turned into the treasury. For the benefit of all we publish the following table showing the rates of loss in collection and disbursement per \$1,000 of the amount involved, during the various administrations:

Administration of George Washington	2.22
Administration of John Adams	2.56
Administration of Thomas Jefferson	2.75
Administration of James Madison	4.10
Administration of James Monroe	5.38
Administration of J. Q. Adams	4.39
Administration of Andrew Jackson	7.52
Administration of Martin Van Buren	11.71
Administration of William Henry Harrison and John Tyler	6.40
Administration of James K. Polk	4.08
Administration of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore	4.19
Administration of Franklin Pierce	3.56
Administration of James Buchanan	3.81
Administration of Abraham Lincoln	2.76
Administration of Andrew Johnson	5.57
Administration of U. S. Grant	34

It is refreshing to see with what loving words some of the Democratic papers are greeting the possible nomination of one Samuel J. Tilden, sometimes irreverently spoken of as the Sage of Cypher Alley. A few weeks ago the Pharos spoke of him as a snarling pup. Still later the Louisville Post referred to him as a galvanized corpse. But the best pen picture of him, drawn by Democratic hands, is that by the Oglethorpe (Georgia) Echo. It thus speaks:

"The greatest danger threatening the Democracy is the possible nomination of Tilden. He is the hope of the Republican party, who will freely contribute from their campaign store to his battle to secure the nomination of this man by the Democrats, which action would insure the victory to their candidate. The South repudiates Tilden, and will not accept him if nominated. They know him to be a scoundrel, a coward, a miser and a traitor, and we have now good reason to believe that he made his millions by participating in the hand turned State's evidence and not only received a reward for his perfidy, but earned a name and fame by betraying his former associates in crime. For a time Tilden succeeded in covering up his crooked tracks, but that avenging Nemesis, Time, is bringing him out in all his rotten, selfish corruption. He to-day stands charged by the law with swearing falsely to evade the burden of taxation, and from the character of the man we believe the accusation to be true. Did he not write an eleven hour letter repudiating all claims upon the Government from the South, when it was the Southern States that made him the standard-bearer of Democracy? Our people, burdened by the yoke of oppression, had but to accept his fiat—but a day of retribution has come. As Samuel J. Tilden once disowned the South and sold his claims upon them for Northern votes, so in turn do they intend to disown him.

## TILDEN.

His Constant Desire the Party's Success—Forced to Run by the Opposition to Him

Washington Special to Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Tilden position has materially changed within the past three weeks. The facts which I give you come from the very highest authority, and can be relied upon as being perfectly accurate. Until within three weeks Mr. Tilden has been contemplating the possible withdrawal of his name as a candidate before the Cincinnati convention. The idea that he might not be a candidate was suggested by him many months ago, even as long ago as during the Robinson-Cornell-Kelly campaign in New York last fall. The thought that he should ever stand in the way of the success of the Democratic party in a national contest has never occurred to Mr. Tilden. His constant desire has been the party's success, and for that he has been willing to make every sacrifice of personal ambition. Even before Governor Robinson's defeat was accomplished Mr. Tilden made up his mind that he might withdraw from the presidential contest. He had, himself, no fear that Mr. Kelly's influence could be induced to defeating the regular national ticket. He assumed that that was a step in advance of any purpose they had in their warfare upon him. In this, competent observers in New York say he is right. Within the last fortnight ex-Denver Governor Dorsheimer has substantiated this by saying that he is against Grant, that he would vote for Mr. Tilden or any one else to defeat Grant. But Mr. Tilden's friends saw that Kelly's declaration of continued hostility, and of his intention to defeat Mr. Tilden's election should be nominated for the presidency, would give rise to a controversy which would do injury to the party. In view of such and other considerations he was indisposed to enter the contest. This fact was known to a few of his friends, and it was this, undoubtedly, that gave rise to rumor that he had prepared, or was about to prepare, a letter to be read at Syracuse or Cincinnati, withdrawing from the struggle. Now, everything is changed. Mr. Tilden has been forced into the field by the nature of the opposition to him, and within a short time many of those who had formerly opposed him have decided to give him their support, not only as a vindication of him, but of the party who put him in nomination four years ago. In view of what he assumes to be the fact, the nomination of Grant at Chicago, Mr. Tilden is now certain that all of Mr. Kelly's opposition will accomplish nothing, and he is

in the field as a candidate for the nomination at the Cincinnati convention. Nothing will take him out of it but assurances from his friends that some other candidate will be more certain of success. Matters, however, have so far developed as to render it certain that any Democratic candidate will be acceptable to the Tilden element of the party.

But it should be distinctly understood that there will be no pressure at Cincinnati, and no organization designed to force Mr. Tilden on the party. On the contrary, Mr. Tilden forbids such measures. If he is nominated, he will owe it to those who now oppose him, as they will come to see as they proceed. He does not for himself see that his withdrawal would harmonize the party. It would rather result in a faction fight between other aspirants. The party itself must fix Mr. Tilden's relation to it. Personally, he is indifferent as to its decision.

## A PENNSYLVANIA GREEN-BACKER.

Pittsburgh Commercial-Gazette.

Hon. S. R. Mason, of Mercer county, the nominee of the National Green-back Labor organization for Governor two years ago, was in the city recently, and during his stay made no calls upon any of the local lights of that organization. The story got abroad that, like General Armstrong, David Kirk, and others of their old leaders, he had concluded there was nothing to be gained by remaining in the organization, and had accordingly jumped the fence and landed in the Republican camp. A reporter who questioned Editor Armstrong on the subject was told by that gentleman he was not at all astonished at that story. "Mason never was much of a National anyway. You know he was accused during the campaign of being a corporationist, and if he has really gone over to the Republicans, he is where he belongs." Another National standing by observed that it was quite a change for Mason, who was originally a Democrat, to finally become a straight-out Republican after a brief season with the Nationals. "He never was any good to us, and we can easily spare him."

## SAM RANDALL GETTING MAD.

New York Star.

A harrowing story comes from Washington. Mr. Randall is said to be now convinced that Tilden has "sold him out," and that he is not the favorite heir for the mantle. Consequently Mr. Randall's brow is clouded with thunder, and he swears, not loud but deep, that he will maneuver his Pennsylvania cohort to the discomfiture of the Cyphers. We noted the other day some striking evidences of the growth of a similar frame of mind in Mr. Barnum, of Connecticut. He, too, begins to be persuaded that Slippery Sam has been stuffing him with taffy-coated sawdust pills. Mr. Tilden must send out two confidential agents at once to assure both Randall and Barnum that each of them is his first choice.

## COMES IN LATE.

Philadelphia Times.

David Davis comes tramping into the presidential ring with ponderous tread, but he is too late. His carefully prepared platform is an excellent contribution to the sublime political literature of the day; but it won't make a delegate to the Cincinnati convention or bring him within sight of a nomination. He comes in late and bids high; but he is just as likely to be crushed by an iceberg in the Potomac on the 22d of June as to be nominated for President at Cincinnati.

## EXPENSIVE LOT OF NOODLES.

Washington Special.

The reckless and extravagant national board of health got a severe overhauling in the House to-day. Last year half a million of dollars was placed to their credit, the idea being that only very little of it would be spent unless there was wide-spread, epidemic. There was no epidemic, yet the board spent all the money, and are now clamorous for more. There is a strong disposition to abolish it altogether.

## Gasoline Explosion.

Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.

Piqua, O., May 25.—At 6 o'clock this morning the city was shaken and startled by a terrific explosion, followed in a few moments by an alarm of fire from the Third Ward. When the firemen arrived at the scene of the disaster, they found the beautiful home of Mrs. Fanny Jones, on High street, between Caldwell street and Broadway, with ruined walls and enveloped in flames. The accident was occasioned by the explosion of a barrel of gasoline which Mrs. Jones had had put into the cellar yesterday, to be used as fuel for a gas stove for cooking. It seems the inmates of the house, Mrs. Jones and the two Misses Newland, her sisters, had discovered by the odor that the barrel was leaking, and sent to Mr. Fred. W. Amendt, a grocer next door, and requested him to see to it. He descended into the cellar with Miss Kate Newland and two boys named Perdue, aged sixteen and twelve. It being dark in the cellar, Miss Newland returned to the kitchen for a light, and while she was going some one struck a match, which resulted so terribly. The southwest wall and portions of the north and east walls were thrown outward, and brick and shingles were projected into the air fifty feet. With the exception of Miss Kate Newland, who was badly burned on the legs, the ladies in the upper part of the house, in some miraculous manner escaped uninjured. Mrs. Jones jumping from a second story window. Those in the cellar fared much worse. Mr. Amendt made his way out of the debris with flaming clothes and badly burned in the extremities. His injuries, though dangerous, are not thought to be fatal. Amendt was followed out by the younger Perdue boy, who was burned almost to a crisp, and lost consciousness before he was fairly out of the flames. He was seized by the bystanders and carried to a place of safety, but after lingering in the greatest agony for two hours, died. The elder Perdue boy was buried in the ruins, and was taken out at 11 o'clock in an unrecognizable mass. The mother of the Perdue boys was sick abed, and the shock is likely to prove fatal.

## REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The following is the platform adopted by the national convention at Chicago, Saturday June the fifth.

The Republican party in national convention assembled, at the end of twenty years since the federal government was first committed to their charge, submits to the people of the United States this brief report of its administration. It suppressed a rebellion which had armed nearly a million of men to subvert the national authority. It reconstructed the union of the States with freedom instead of slavery as its corner-stone. It transformed four million human beings from the likeness of things to the rank of citizens. It relieved Congress from the infamous work of hunting fugitive slaves, and charged it to see that slavery does not exist. It has raised the value of our paper currency from 38 per cent. to the par of gold. It has restored upon a solid basis payment in coin for all the national obligations, and has given us a currency absolutely good and equal in every part of our extended country. It has lifted the credit of the nation from the point where 6 per cent. bonds sold at 86 to where 4 per cent. bonds are eagerly sought at a premium. Under its administration railways have increased from 31,000 miles in 1860 to more than 82,000 miles in 1879. Our foreign trade has increased from \$700,000,000 to \$1,150,000,000 in the same time, and our exports, which were \$20,000,000 less than our imports in 1860, were 264,000,000 more than our exports in the year of 1879. Without resorting to loans, it has since the war closed, defrayed the ordinary expenses of government besides the accruing interest on the public debt, and disbursed annually more than \$30,000,000 for pensions. It has paid \$888,000,000 of the public debt, and by refunding the balance at lower rates has reduced the annual interest charge from nearly \$151,000,000 to less than \$89,000,000. All the industries of the country have revived, labor is in demand, wages have increased, and throughout the entire country there is evidence of a coming prosperity greater than we have ever enjoyed. Upon this record the Republican party asks for the continued confidence and support of the people, and this convention submits for their approval the following statement of the principles and purposes which will continue to guide and inspire its efforts.

1. We affirm that the work of the last twenty-one years has been such as to commend itself to the favor of the nation, and that the fruits of the costly victories which we have achieved through immense difficulties should be preserved; that the peace regained should be cherished; that the disservice Union now happily restored should be perpetuated, and that the liberties secured to this generation should be transmitted undiminished to future generations; that order established and the credit acquired should never be impaired; that the pensions promised should be paid; that the debt so much reduced should be extinguished by the full payment of every dollar thereof; that the reviving industries should be further promoted, and that the commerce already so great should be steadily encouraged.

2. The Constitution of the United States is a supreme law and not a mere contract; out of confederate States it made a sovereign nation; some powers are denied to the nation while others are denied to States, but in the boundary between the powers delegated and those reserved is to be determined by the national and not the State tribunals.

3. The work of popular education is one left to the care of the several States, but it is the duty of the national government to aid that work to the extent of its Constitutional ability. The intelligence of the Nation is but the aggregate of the intelligence in the several States; and the destiny of the nation must be guided, not by the genius of any one State, but by the average genius of all.

4. The Constitution wisely forbids Congress to make any law respecting an establishment of religion, but it is idle to hope that the nation can be protected against the influence of sectarianism while each State is exposed to its domination. We therefore recommend that the constitution be so amended as to lay the same prohibition upon the legislature of each state, and also to forbid the appropriation of public funds to the support of sectarian schools.

5. We reaffirm the belief, avowed in 1876, that the duties levied for the purpose of revenue should so discriminate as to favor American labor; that no further grant of the public domain should be made to any railway or other corporation; that slavery having perished in the States, its twin barbarity—polygamy—must die in the territories; that everywhere the protection accorded to a citizen of American birth must be secured to citizens by American adoption. That we esteem it the duty of Congress to develop and improve our water courses and harbors, but insist that further subsidies to private corporations must cease; that the obligations of the republic to the men who preserved its integrity in the hours of battle are undiminished by the lapse of fifteen years since their final victory. Their perpetual honor is and shall forever be the grateful privilege and sacred duty of the American people; we welcome to the beneficent and privileges of our free institutions all those who seek their enjoyment and are willing to assume the obligations while they participate in the benefits of American citizenship. The influx to our shores of holders of the duties of the citizen, or to recognize the binding force of our laws and customs, is not to be encouraged; and believing that respectful attention should be paid to evils complained of by our brethren of the Pacific coast, we urge the renewed attention of Congress to this important question, and suggest such change of our existing treaty obligations as will remedy these evils.

6. That the purity and patriotism which characterized the earlier career of Rutherford B. Hayes in peace and war, and which guided the thoughts of our immediate predecessors to him for a Presidential candidate have continued to inspire him in his career, as chief executive that history will accord to his administration the honors which are due to an efficient, just, and courteous fulfillment of the public

business, and will honor his interpositions between the people and proposed partisan laws. The Republican party, adhering to a principle affirmed by its last national convention of respect for the constitutional rule covering appointments to office, adopt the declaration of President Hayes that the reform of the civil service should be thoroughly radical and complete. [Applause.] To this end it demands the co-operation of the legislative with the executive department of the government, and that Congress shall so legislate that fitness, ascertained by proper, practical tests, shall admit to the public service; that the tenure of administrative offices, except those through which the distinctive policy of the party in power is carried out, shall be made permanent during good behavior, and that the power of removal for cause, with due responsibility for the good conduct of the subordinates, shall accompany the power of appointment.

7. We charge upon the Democratic party the habitual sacrifice of patriotism and justice to a supreme and insatiable lust of office and patronage. That to obtain possession of the national and state governments and the control of place and position, they have obstructed all efforts to promote the purity and to conserve the freedom of suffrage; have devised fraudulent certifications and returns; have labored to unseat lawfully-elected members of congress; to secure at all hazards the vote of a majority of the States in the house of representatives; have endeavored to occupy by force and fraud the places of trust given to others by the people of Maine, and rescued by the courage in action of Maine's patriotic sons; have, by methods vicious in principle and tyrannical in practice, attempted partisan legislation to appropriation bills, upon whose passage the very movements of government depend; have crushed the rights of the individual; have advocated the principle and sought the favor of rebellion against the nation, and have endeavored to obliterate the sacred memories of the war, and to overcome its inestimably good results—freedom and individual equality; and we affirm it to be the duty and the purpose of the Republican party to use all legitimate means to restore all the States of this union to the most perfect harmony which may be practicable; and we submit to the practical, sensible people of the United States to say whether it would not be dangerous to the dearest interests of our country at this time, to surrender the administration of the national government to a party which seeks to overthrow the existing policy under which we are so prosperous, and thus bring distrust and confusion where there is now order, confidence, and hope.

## Richard the Third's Bed.

British Battles on Land and Sea.

In the corporation records of Leicester, there is still preserved a story curiously illustrative of the darkness and precaution of Richard's character. Among his camp baggage it was his custom to carry a cumbersome wooden bedstead, which he averred was the only couch he could sleep in; but in which he contrived to have a secret receptacle for treasure, so that it was concealed under a weight of timber. After Bosworth Field the troops pillaged Leicester, but the royal bed was neglected by every plunderer as useless lumber. The owner of the house afterwards discovered the hoard, became suddenly rich, without any visible cause. He bought land, and at length became Mayor of Leicester.

Many years afterwards his widow, who had been left in great affluence, was assassinated by her servant, who had been privy to the affair; and at the trial of this culprit and her accomplices the whole transaction came to light. Concerning this bed, a public print of 1830 states that "about half a century since, the relic was purchased by a furniture broker in Leicester, who slept in it for many years, and showed it to the curious, it continues in as good condition apparently as when used by King Richard, being formed of oak, and having a high polish. The daughter of the broker having married one Babington, of Rothley, near Leicester, the bedstead was removed to Babington's house, where it is still preserved."

## An Interesting Holiday.

One of the most interesting of St. Petersburg holidays is the breaking up of the ice in the Neva. It occurred this year on Sunday, April 18, and was celebrated in the usual way. Gen. Korsakoff, the commander of the Petrovsky Fort that stands just opposite the Winter Palace on the other side of the Neva, crossed the river in a beautiful gilt boat, accompanied by his staff in full uniform. At the middle of the river he drew a goblet of water, carried it on a golden tray to the Czar, who, surrounded with the highest dignitaries of the state, received him in his palace. Congratulating him on the return of spring, the commander presented to the Czar, the earthly ruler of all Russian lands and waters, the goblet. The Czar drank the water, and the hearty cheers of the bystanders, filled the emptied goblet with gold coins, and handed it back to the commander. The latter then returned to his tent. The granite quay of the Neva was thickly covered with people eager to see the ceremony. On the same day hundreds of small boats made their first passage of the year, carrying the people from one side of the river to the other.

## The Foote-Prentiss Duel.

A number of persons had gone from Vicksburg to witness the fight, which, from the position of the parties and the circumstances, had been hinted before it was fought. Among the crowd was a small boy who, the better to view the field, climbed into a neighboring tree. After the first shot, as the tale goes, Mr. Prentiss glanced calmly up into the tree, and said: "Look out, my boy, you'd better come down. My friend, Mr. Foote, is firing a little wildly this morning, and you may get hurt!" The story was strictly true; but Mr. Foote declared it an infamous slander; that Mr. Prentiss was "too much of a gentleman to be such a black-guard as that."

## Mexican Candidates.

Gen. Mejia has formerly accepted the nomination for the presidency of Mexico. General Gonzales has resigned command in the western states and gone to Mexico. Appearances indicate that Gonzales will be elected and inaugurated president.

## PITH AND POINT.

It's a wise man who can recognize a circus from the description given on the advertising boards.—Oil City Derrick.

When some politicians are weighed, they are found wanting every office in which there is a vacancy.—Cincinnati Commercial.

The other night, in a Missouri town, a thief, being caught in a man's cellar, explained that he was there to get out of the way of a cyclone.

The beauty of the Episcopal church service lies in the fact that a man can confess himself a miserable sinner without feeling lonesome.—Philadelphia Sunday Item.

The idea that gunpowder and whisky will make a soldier feel brave is all nonsense. Put him behind a stone wall if you want to see his spine stiffen.—Detroit Free Press.

It requires as much courage to mount the first straw hat of the season as it does to storm a battery, or ask a big-whiskered, bald-headed old man for his only daughter.—Mauch Chunk Democrat.

When a man's wife comes in and sees him razor in hand and with his face all lather, and asks him, "Are you shaving?" it's provoking in him to answer, "No, I'm blacking the stove," but it's human nature so to reply.—Boston Post.

When a newspaper man's face is wreathed in smiles it is impossible to tell whether he has drawn a lottery prize of \$25,000, or just heard of a nitro-glycerine explosion whereby six men were blown to pieces. We only know that he feels happy.

The Albany Law Journal tells of a Boston lawyer who told another lawyer, who asked him a question that he usually received pay for his advice. "Then," said lawyer No. 1, extending fifty cents, "tell me all you know and give me back the change."

"When I was a small boy," says an Ohio journalist, "I crawled under a large tent to see the elephant, supposing it to be a circus, but found myself in the midst of Hammond's revival, which was in full blast, at high pressure. I never felt so mean in my life."

A Bridgeport woman unconsciously went to church last Sunday with two hats on her head—one of them inside of the other, and a score or more other women came very near to expiring with envy before the error was discovered. They thought it was a new style of hat.—Danbury News.

The editor of the Boonville Herald, in returning thanks for a donation, says: "We decided that more delicious ice cream was never extracted from the lacteal glands of bovines." Whereupon the Rome Sentinel thus comments: "Wonderful town, that Boonville, where cows give ice cream."

The following dialogue takes place between Calino and Gubellard on the banks of the Seine: C.—"Where does all the river water go?" G.—"Into the sea." C.—"And how happens it, with all the affluents of rivers, that the sea never overflows?" G.—"You great donkey! the sponges absorb the excess." There is nothing like science.—Frenchy.

After a telegraph pole had fallen on a Savannah negro's head, he threw up his hands and shouted: "Don't hit me again wid yer club, Mr. Policeman. It wasn't me dat stole der chickens. It was Deacon Henry." Then he looked, saw what hit him, and walked off saying: "Golly, I see in luck dis morning. I spected dat de policeman had me shuah dat time."

## A Woman's Opinion of a Lawyer

New York Herald.

It was a sad thing for Lettie Davis (colored) when she put out her washing on the clothes lines of her South Fifth avenue abode yesterday. Peterson Knapp, of kindred tint, was there on the watch, and he came, it is alleged, as a thief in the night and carried off the raiment, part and parcel. At all events, an astute policeman arrested him for the offense, and he went to the Jefferson Market police court yesterday prepared to maintain his innocence by counsel. Lettie was there, too, and in spite of numerous trying interruptions from counsel, she got down to the point in her narrative where she discovered Peterson longingly eyeing the clothes as she hung them out.

"Dat brack nigger," she said, urgently apostrophizing the prisoner, "he stood dar wif an ole clay pipe shoved wif it ud de demons rood, an' he pufft as if he'd like to split. But de way he looked at dem clothes was quite 'nuff to show any reason'ble pusson dat dey wa'n't safe."

"Come, witness," quoth counsel, sarcastically, "tell us just what kind of a look that is."

"Oh, you git out," was the snappish rejoinder.

"I insist on the question: How did the prisoner look to convey the impression that the clothes were in danger?"

Witness was ready with another tart reply, but his honor said: "Come you must answer; how did he look?"

The witness seemed puzzled.

"Did he look," asked his honor, glancing around for a smile, "did he look like—like counsel, for instance?"

"Oh, 'deed, no, sah," replied the witness. "If he looked de least bit like dat gemman, dere wouldn't be no robbery at all."

"Ah, said the flattered counsel, "how's that?"

"I'd made odder arrangements," "Indeed," he continued, smiling, "what might they have been?"

"Why, if he looked at all like you does, I wouldn't have dar'd to hang dem clothes out at all."

There were no interruptions from that time on.

## A Thirty Hours' Swim.

London Standard.

Miss Beckwith, on Saturday night at 10 o'clock, in the presence of a numerous company of spectators, successfully terminated her thirty hours' continuous swim in the whale-tank of the Royal Aquarium at Westminster. By so doing she has eclipsed all her previous achievements in the water, and proved herself to possess endurance which, despite what has been accomplished by Captain Webb, would still be considered remarkable in a man, and most remarkable indeed in the case of a slight, graceful girl, not yet out of her teens.

## PHYSICIANS.

### DOCTOR G. W. TAYLOR.

Office up stairs in Southard's building, four doors north of the post-office. Will attend calls night or day, in city and country; has been over thirty years actively engaged in the practice of medicine; has been successful in treating Chronic Complaints of long standing where other physicians have failed. He invites those suffering from any form of disease to call on him for consultation. Free of Charge. Dr. Taylor will make calls within the city limits for \$1 each visit; in the country 50 cents a mile additional.

### EVANS & DEVORE.

OFFICE—West Side Public Square, over Taylor's Store.

### H. R. & J. PITCHLYNN.

OFFICE—Corner Vine and Poplar Streets. 46-ly

### A. G. PRESTON.

OFFICE in Nelson's block over Darnall's store. Residence opposite the Grand Central Hotel. All calls promptly attended to.

### W. DEWITT HILL.

HOMOEOPATH, attends to general practice of medicine, and gives special attention to the treatment of such diseases as are most common in this vicinity. Visits patients at any time, either in the city or country. Office in the Opera House Building, Greencastle, Ind. 25-ly

### M. KNIGHT, M. D.

OFFICE, West Side Public Square, Greencastle, Indiana.

### G. C. SMYTHE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE—On Vine street between Washington and Walnut, one door north of family residence.

### G. W. BENCE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office in Williamson's Block. Residence with W. S. Mulhain. 9-ly

## ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

RENEBERY WRIGHT. JOHN D. SEED

WRIGHT & SEED. Will practice in all the Courts of this State. Prompt attention given to collections and settlement of decedents' estates. Abstracts of title furnished on short notice. All kinds legal business attended to. Notary public in office at all business hours. Office in Williamson's block. 15-ly

### J. BIRCH,

OFFICE, Allen's Block, South Side Public Square. Practices in all the courts. Special attention given to collections. 50-ly

### JAMES J. SMILEY.

WILLIS G. NEFF

### SMILEY & NEFF,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. OFFICE, up stairs in Allen's Block, South Side Public Square, Greencastle, Ind. Practice in all the courts of the State and solicit business. 43-4

### WM. MCK. MILLIGAN.

Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Office with H. H. Mathias over F. A. Hays' store. Houses and lots in Greencastle for rent or sale. Farms for sale.

## DENTISTS.

### DR. A. T. KEIGHTLY.

OFFICE—Hathaway's Block, Greencastle, Ind. Artificial teeth of the best quality inserted by his own patent and process. It excels all others for Beauty, Durability, Accuracy and ease of wearing. Natural teeth restored by filling neatly and cheaply. Practical experience of 30 years. Satisfaction given.

### J. W. HOLLINGSWORTH,

ne's Block, Greencastle, Ind.

### W. G. OVERSTREET.

Rooms in Williamson's Block over Jas. Beck's Store, Greencastle, Indiana 17-4

## HARRIS & CO.,

## MILLE RS,

GREENCASTLE, IND.

We have just rebuilt our mill, and have in use the most modern machinery in use. We will do all kinds of custom work, and keep a best flour in the market for sale. All work guaranteed satisfactorily.

## HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID

FOR

## WHEAT.

### JOHN R. MILLER,

ATTORNEY AND LOAN AGENT. Hathaway's Building, South-west corner Public Square. 10-ly

### THOMAS HANNA.

late of Brown & Hanna.

### HAN



# The Greencastle Banner.

GEO. J. LANGSDALE,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Greencastle, Indiana,  
THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1880.

Entered at the postoffice at Greencastle, Ind.,  
as second-class matter.

For President,  
General JAMES A. GARFIELD,  
of Ohio.  
For Vice-President,  
General CHESTER A. ARTHUR,  
of New York.

Gen. James A. Garfield.

Gen. James A. Garfield was born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1831, and is consequently in his forty-eighth year. His parents were from New England, and had settled on a farm in Cuyahoga county, where James was afterwards born. His father died when he was two years old. At an early age he exhibited a taste for learning, and when three years old could read. His mother was a woman of spirit, with a capacity to manage and control children. The youngest, James, was a frank, natural and tender-hearted boy, and received a fair common-school education. He was an industrious lad. In his sixteenth year, in the spring, he undertook a contract, and performed it, to cut one hundred cords of wood, and it is said that he gave \$25, the money he received for this work, to his mother. Not long after this he became infatuated with life on the lakes, and sought employment as a sailor, but failing in that he took service on a canal boat as a driver. While thus employed he was taken sick and returned home to his widowed mother. On his recovery he went to the Geauga seminary, at Chester, aided by the means of his mother and brother Thomas. When he reached Chester for the Fall term he had just six cents, and these he cast into the contribution box at church on the ensuing Sunday. He had an aptitude for tools, and being familiar with the jack-plane and jointer he secured a job of dressing clapboards, to assist in paying the charges for his education. At the close of the school he received a certificate, and himself became a teacher. At eighteen he joined the Christian church of which his mother was a member. For two years he was a student in the Hiram school, Portage county. With the purpose of still further cultivating his intellect he entered Williams College, Massachusetts, and the Summer of 1854, in his 23d year, saw him in the Junior class of that institution. He graduated in 1856 with the highest honors in metaphysics, and, returning to Ohio, became Professor of Languages in Hiram College. He was afterward made its President.

He was a "boy preacher" in the Disciple's church, co-incidental with the years of his teaching.

In 1859, at 28 years of age, he was elected to the Ohio Senate. In the same year he was a law student at Cleveland, and in two years was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Ohio.

In 1861 he was commissioned by Governor Cox as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 42d Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, and ordered to Kentucky, where he organized and became commander of the 18th Brigade of the Army of the Cumberland, and drove before him Humphrey Marshall's Confederate forces. In 1862 he fought in the battle of Mill Creek, where Gen. Zollicoffer was killed.

He participated in the siege of Corinth. Afterward he was appointed the first of the court to try Fitz John Porter. In 1863 he was appointed Chief of Staff to Gen. Rosecrans, then at Murfreesboro. Gen. Garfield wrote every order on the field of Chickamauga, save the fatal one to Gen. Wood, which lost the day. In September, 1863, he was made Major General of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services in that battle. In the army his courage, ability and generous deportment made him the soldier's idol.

The brilliant qualities of Rosecrans, and the fame of the battle of Stone River, drew the eyes of those hostile to Lincoln to Rosecrans as one on whom they could unite to defeat Lincoln in the political campaign of 1864. Garfield early saw the evil of the movement, and disapproved of it.

Here ends his military life. Mr.

Lincoln wanted the aid of his fresh, strong, sagacious intellect in the House, and he was elected to Congress from the Gidding's district by an almost unanimous vote. He has remained a member of that body continuously to the present time. In January of this year he was elected to the United States Senate, to take the place of Thurman, whose term expires next March.

On Tuesday he was unanimously nominated at Chicago by the National Republican Convention for the Presidency, and we may add that, combining, as he does, so much of experience and such elements of character, his election by the people is sure to follow.

It is said that at Martinsville last week Col. matson had working for him, and passed them off for veteran Union soldiers, "Col." C. R. Black, who lost an arm in the Confederate service, "Capt." Higert, who lost his left arm by accident several years ago; "Lieut." Dan Mahoney, our one-legged Democratic Recorder, who lost his leg by disease, and has been passed off for a soldier before, and "Corporal" Sam King, the crippled parasite of Putnam Democracy. And it is also said that they sustained their reputation and the Colonel's quite manfully, and to them and to the Ringgold band, of Terre Haute, he owes his success. When the campaign opens up they will be organized into matson's body-guard.

The BANNER was for Grant because it believed that his candidacy would insure a peaceful election and a peaceful inauguration. If during the next year no occasion shall arise to make the people again wish for his services, no one will rejoice more than this paper. But we are not through with the year yet. There is work ahead. Next week our State ticket will be nominated. It is also high-time that we had a county ticket. Will those in authority proceed to act?

The nomination of Garfield serves one good purpose—it enables the threatened bolters to get back into the Republican party. We presume that they will remain with us until the next National convention, unless the State convention should, unfortunately, nominate some one to whom they object.

All honor to the noble "305" who so steadfastly stood by Grant until the last, and then, when they were beaten, united to make Garfield's nomination unanimous. They are the Old Guard, who always carry the Republican banner aloft, with not a bolter among them.

The Republicans of Marion county nominated Thos. McSheehy, an Irishman, and J. S. Hinton, a Negro, for the Legislature, Saturday. Ours is the party of human rights. All Nationalities and creeds meet upon an equality on the Republican platform.

The fear of Grant's nomination, has kept the bull-dozers of the South and in Congress quiet during the past six months. It is to be hoped that the fear of Republican success next fall will continue to keep them in the same condition.

Weston's electric light has just been introduced in Chicago. We had an opportunity to examine it last week and unhesitatingly pronounce it a success. It has only one slight mechanical defect, which will be remedied in time.

If any of our Putnam county farmers get short of help this summer they are requested to call on Senator Voorhees and Sheriff Lewman, who have a full supply of idle laborers vainly seeking employment.

Those who thought that they couldn't trust a National Republican Convention have probably by this time reached a different conclusion.

There is some curiosity around town to know why Col. matson went to Terre Haute for his music, thus ignoring his home band.

Republicans have done what the Democrats could never do—defeated Grant.

Maj. John G. Dunbar is being mentioned as a candidate for Congress.

The Republican State Convention occurs at Indianapolis next week.

The office sought the man.

We have a soldier's ticket in spite of all the efforts to the contrary.

It is a splendid ticket; one that we can support without reserve.

Everybody is satisfied.

## THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

### Monday's Balloting.

The first ballot progressed amidst uniform silence, except that there were occasional cheers following the announcement of votes for the respective favorites of the people of the galleries. When New York was called, Conkling arose in a dramatic manner and announced that he desired that each individual delegate be called for his preference. This was agreed to. The result of this strategy was apparent when the vote was announced. Four delegates had not the "sand" to stick by the choice of their districts, and went over to Grant, giving him a gain of four votes. When, upon announcement of the vote of Pennsylvania, it was seen that Grant had lost three votes in that State, there was loud cheering. The audience kept good natured throughout and laughed at the territorial delegates when they divided their two votes between two candidates. The result was a surprise, even to the friends of Grant, except perhaps a few who were in the very latest secrets, for his strength was a few votes more than the highest estimates credited to him. He started with 304, Blaine having 284 (about ten less than were expected), Sherman 98, Edmunds 34, Washburne 30, and Windom 10. After that seventeen more ballots were taken before adjournment, which was at the rate of a ballot every fifteen minutes.

From the second to the sixth ballot, Grant had 305 votes, on the eighth 306, on the ninth, 308, then on the tenth and eleventh he went back to 305, and on the twelfth to 304. In the thirteenth and fourteenth he was again at 305, but on the fifteenth reached 309, the largest vote of the session, but on the sixteenth he went back to 306, on the seventeenth to 308, and on the final ballot he stood again at 305. Blaine's vote varied in about the same ratio, his total hovering between 283 (on the thirteenth and fourteenth ballots) and 280. None of the changes in his favor were of any significance except those in Alabama and New York, from each of which States he obtained a vote which detracted from Grant's strength. Sherman started with 98, and then gradually decreased in strength, until at one time he had only 88 votes, but he closed with a slight improvement at 91. Washburne commenced with 30 votes, and gained some slight accession, reaching 36, at which he stood on three ballots, and having 35 on the closing ballot. Edmunds had 31 on every ballot except the first, in which he had 32. Windom kept the votes of his own State throughout. Garfield had 1 vote in six ballots and 2 votes in five ballots, but was dropped at the thirteenth ballot. General Harrison received a Sherman vote from Pennsylvania in the third and three succeeding ballots. In one ballot a vote was cast by Texas for General E. J. Davis, of that State, and in another ex-Secretary McCrary received a vote from Maryland. The Indiana vote was cast for the most part for Blaine, 1 for Washburne, 2 for Sherman and 2 for Grant. The Grant delegates held to him throughout, but the 2 Sherman votes were cast for Blaine in two ballots. This, however, was understood not to be a permanent change.

About this time a proposition was made in the Indiana delegation to unite and throw a solid vote for General Ben. Harrison. The chairman (General Harrison) promptly put his foot down on the scheme, declaring he would not permit his name to be used in any such way. Some of the delegates persisted, whereupon General Harrison stated emphatically that if his name was suggested he would leave the delegation and the hall. The plan was accordingly reluctantly abandoned.

At the announcement of the twenty-fifth ballot, which showed that Grant had lost and Blaine had gained two votes, there was as great an outburst of cheering, both inside and outside of the hall, as if either of the candidates had made a decided change. It was an evidence of the eagerness and interest with which the contest was being watched by the public. It was curious to note, during all this tedious repetition of ballots without apparent result, that even the ladies in the audience were faithfully keeping tally of the votes. There must have been at least 2,000 ladies present, and they were certainly among the most deeply interested and excited of all the auditors. The hall was more densely packed to-night than at any session previously held, and outside there was not less than another 10,000 people gathered to watch the transparencies upon which the result of the ballots was displayed.

During the next ballot, Indiana made a break of three votes from Blaine to Washburne, which was taken as an indication that gradually Blaine's strength would possibly dwindle away so as to force a combination of his stalwart friends and some other man if they desired to beat Grant. No special effect was produced by this move during the current ballot, although the vote was increasingly unfavorable for Blaine, the vote being, Grant 308, Blaine 276, with a loss of three Sherman votes, and a gain for Washburne. The twenty-first ballot brought Grant back again to 305, leaving Blaine with the same strength as before, while Sherman gained three, and the rest were unchanged. The two succeeding ballots made no material change, although Washburne gained a vote from West Virginia, which had hitherto been all but solid for Blaine, and two votes were cast in Pennsylvania for Garfield. Louisiana made a change in the twenty-fifth ballot of two votes from Sherman to Blaine. It was apparent in all of these ballots that some local delegates, especially in North Carolina and Tennessee, were just asserting their votes without any motive or special preference. The twenty-fourth ballot showed a gain of four for Blaine, and a corresponding loss for Sherman.

At the twenty-seventh ballot the cheer was with the Grant crowd, their hero having gained three votes, while Blaine lost the same number. Immediately after the announcement of this vote a delegate from Massachusetts moved that the convention adjourn until 10 o'clock in the morning. This was defeated by a viva voce vote, and a division was demanded by a majority of the delegates of Massachusetts and New York, in which Connecticut also joined. Before the call of the States was commenced, however, the demand was withdrawn, and another ballot was taken, which

showed Grant to have again reached 307, and Blaine had also increased from 277 to 279. Then the delegate from Massachusetts renewed his motion to adjourn, for which a majority voted, but a division was demanded by Kentucky, seconded by New York and Nevada. The vote resulted—yeas 446, nays 303. The adjournment was, therefore, ordered. It was Grant against the field, and the field wanted to adjourn for the purpose of consultation, finding it impossible to make any headway with the present divisions against the solid strength of Grant.

### TUESDAY.

The convention assembled this morning; the Grant men were united, earnest, confident, and enthusiastic; the other side were suspicious of each other, and dejected, as such people always are. This was the situation when the roll was called, and there was painful suspense as the States responded. There was a feeling of relief when it was no material change in the ballots of Monday. Grant was solid and advanced a vote at a time, while the lines on the other side wavered, and Sherman gained twenty odd votes only to lose them again, while Blaine settled down steadily, until on the thirty-fifth ballot his vote stood 327. Sherman, who had been up to 120 on the thirty-third ballot, fell to 99 on the thirty-fifth.

The break had begun. There was a murmuring as of a gentle breeze approaching. On the thirty-third ballot Garfield had one vote which had been given to him steadily by a Pennsylvania delegate. On the thirty-fourth ballot he had 17. On the thirty-fifth, 50. Here was the break; the end was near. Where would it lead to? The suspense became painful. Would the fragments of Blaine and Sherman, and Washburne and others go to Grant? Where would the ninety-one anti-Grant votes from the South land. Indiana inaugurated the movement, assisted by Wisconsin, and sure of the support of Massachusetts and Connecticut. Ohio held back and cast its vote as from the first, 34 for Sherman, 9 for Blaine, and 1 for Edmunds. The delegates were prepared to go to Garfield in a body, but it was thought better to follow rather than to lead.

Under these circumstances the thirty-sixth ballot began. Alabama, Arkansas, California, and Colorado voted without change. When Connecticut was reached, eleven of the twelve votes were given for Garfield. This was the beginning of the excitement. Then Illinois gave seven votes for Garfield, followed by Indiana with 21 votes. Next came Iowa, which had voted for Blaine on every ballot, with its full 22 votes for Garfield. When Maine was reached it voted for Garfield. This settled the question. Blaine was out of the field and Garfield was speedily nominated. Vermont, Edmunds' State, gave a solid vote for Garfield.

At this point the convention and the galleries broke out. The people could no longer be controlled. The breeze had grown into a storm of enthusiasm. Delegates crowded around Garfield, the people in the galleries, ignoring the lines that had divided them, cheered and waved their hats and handkerchiefs. In this 10,000 people were engaged. It was taken up by almost as many people on the outside, where cannon were also discharged. The scene was one that will not soon be forgotten by those who were present. In this case it may be said without reserve that the office sought the man. It sought him, too, in a spirit that would not be hindered. And nobly did Garfield conduct himself. His modest bearing and shrinking disposition served to draw the people to him. It was an hour before the roll could be completed, then it was announced that Grant had 306 votes; Garfield, 309; Blaine, 42; Sherman 3, and Washburne, 5.

As Conkling rose to offer a motion to make the nomination unanimous, the vast audience was hushed to silence, and handsomely did he do it. He felt badly, no doubt, for never did mortal man work harder than he did for the nomination of Grant, and never did mortal man have more staying and earnest friends than Gen. Grant. The column was never broken, nor did it waver for a moment. Even on the last ballot, when Garfield's nomination was assumed, he received 303 votes. His friends would not desert him even when his nomination became hopeless. Handsomely, also, did Gen. Logan and other Grant managers second. Mr. Conkling's motion was carried unanimously. Thus ended the contest for the nomination, and it ended happily. Republicans are content, and the great mass who yesterday engaged in a bitter contest are now enthusiastic and harmonious. In Chicago the first Republican elected was nominated. No one can mistake Garfield's popularity, and he is deservedly popular. He is, as Gen. Logan said, "No dark horse; he is a big man intellectually." He has made his mark in the field and in the halls of legislation; he has a national reputation, and no one will be likely to ask who is James A. Garfield.

The selection of Vice President was postponed till 5 o'clock. There was a great jam of people about the building and park near, and the citizens at the sound of the battery, had crowded down to hear the details, and thousands remained about till night. A little over half the ticket holders returned to the hall. The great work had been done. The delegates were present in force to complete their work. California led off with the nomination of Washburne, but when New York was reached, and Stewart L. Woodford named Chester A. Arthur, there seemed to be a general sentiment that the State ought to have its man and the nomination was seconded by half a dozen States. A ballot showed everything running for Arthur, and, although there was a ballot, it was substantially unanimous at the last for him. The usual congratulatory resolutions were then passed, a committee appointed to wait on the candidates and the convention adjourned just in time to give the hall to a Young Republican Garfield Club for an evening meeting.

At eight o'clock there was a reception given Garfield in the parlors of the New York delegation at the Grand Pacific. The leaders of the New York delegation, who had led the battle for Grant, presented him. For two hours the crowd passed through, and a great concourse stood in the street below, burred fireworks and shouted. A great ship of State, of choicest flowers, was sent in on which the name of Garfield was worked in fine flowers. It was a beautiful offering, and it seemed magical that it could be executed so soon. The chief streets have been brilliantly illuminated, and the Republicans at all the hotels have given themselves up to ratification and rejoicing.

The campaign BANNER 50 cents in clubs.

# THE WHEN

MANUFACTURE AND RETAIL AT

## Wholesale Prices

Men's Cottonade and Union Cassimere suits \$3 50, \$4 50, \$5 50, and \$7.

Men's fine all wool Cassimere suits \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$12.

Men's fine English and American worsted coats and vests \$3, \$4, \$5, \$12, \$14, \$16.

Men's fine all wool Cassimere Pants \$2 75, \$3, \$3 50, \$4, and \$5.

Boy's Cotton and Union Cassimere suits \$2 50, \$3, \$3 50, \$4, and \$5.

Boy's all wool Cassimere suits \$5, \$6, \$7.

Children's Cotton and Union Cassimere suits \$1 50, \$2, and \$3.

Children's all wool Cassimere Suits, \$3, \$3 50, \$4 and \$5.

Remember these goods are all our own manufacture and sold to the consumer as low as any dealer in Putnam county can buy.

## WHEN CLOTHING STORE.

Owen, Pixley & Co., Props.  
12 3m

## BARGAINS

In DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, TABLE and TOWEL LINENS, MILLINERY, NOTIONS, and LADIES' FANCY and FURNISHING GOODS OF ALL KINDS AT

## LANGDON'S FANCY BAZAR.

HOSIERY A SPECIALTY.

Headquarters for LADIES' KID GLOVES, LACE MITS, &c.

NEW GOODS AND LOW PRICES.

Everybody invited to call and examine at No. 6, South Side Public Square, Greencastle, Indiana.

18-1y D. LANGDON

## WOOL! WOOL!

## GREENCASTLE WOOLEN MILLS

Will pay the highest market price in cash for wool. We will exchange our goods for wool at lower prices in proportion to wool than we have been able to do for many years past. We manufacture our goods from

## PURE WOOL

## —AND—

## Guarantee Satisfaction.

In addition to our own manufactured goods we keep a full line of

## COTTON GOODS.

Let us see your wool and we will buy it.

## BIRCH & BROTHER.

Greencastle, Ind., April 27, 1880. 18-2m.

### Manhood: How Lost. How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. C. C. Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHEA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Emissions to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Erysipelas and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c. The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and safely. Every youth and every man in the land, of address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers, THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO., 41 Ann St., New York, Post Office Box, 4596. 25-1y

### SPRING MILLINERY GOODS at Miss CAHILL'S.

Ladies will do well to call in at our store one door north of Post Office, and examine the beautiful stock of Hats and trimmings just received from the eastern market before purchasing their Spring hats. Hats trimmed in the latest style and on short notice. Stamping done neatly. Miss LUCY CAHILL. 17-3m.

### PURE MILK!

Until further notice I will furnish milk to the citizens of Greencastle at from 12 1/2 to 20 cents a gallon. Those who fail to see me can send orders through Postoffice. C. H. GOODALE. 3m19



**B. F. Hays & Co.**  
**MERCHANT TAILORS**  
Ready-Made Clothing  
**The CELEBRATED 'STAR SHIRT,'**  
HAT, TRUNK, VALISES, UMBRELLAS,  
Neck Wear, Linen and Paper Collars.  
**Laundry Agents.**  
Collars and Cuffs sent every Tuesday and returned on Saturday.

**No. 8 Washington St.**  
**GREENCASTLE IND**

**WALL PAPER**  
**AND**  
**WINDOW SHADES**  
**AT**  
**ALLEN'S**  
**DRUG STORE.**  
ALL GRADES AT LOWEST PRICES.

Those who expect to do painting this Spring will save money by buying their  
**LEADS, OILS, VARNISH,**  
**and Brushes, of**

**C. W. LANDES & CO.**  
We warrant our goods of the purest quality and at lowest  
**CASH PRICES.**

Do not fail to call before purchasing 37-ly.

#### RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

**Louisville, New Albany & Chicago.**  
GOING NORTH.  
2:17 P. M. Express.  
2:30 P. M. Accommodation.  
3 A. M.  
GOING SOUTH.  
1:31 P. M.  
2:17 P. M.  
3 A. M.

**Vandalia Time.**  
GOING EAST.  
2:50 A. M. Pacific Exp.  
3:25 A. M. Mail & Acce.  
3:55 A. M. Day Express.  
4:20 P. M. Day Express.  
4:55 P. M. Accommodation.  
5:30 P. M. Daily.  
GOING WEST.  
12:13 A. M.  
8:55 A. M.  
2:57 P. M.  
3:25 P. M.  
Daily except Sunday.

**The Greencastle Banner.**  
**LOCAL DEPARTMENT.**

Messrs. Kimble & Son have just furnished Mr. Robert Lockridge a very highly wrought picture, "The Last Moments of Mary Queen of Scots." Of course these imported pictures command higher prices than American pictures. Messrs. K. & Son deal directly with importers. They are to-day opening a nice lot of pictures. 47-ly.

Miss Phila Long is home from Salem. Charles Burnett is visiting his sister in Anderson.

Judge Holman, of Indianapolis, was in the city Saturday.

Mrs. W. G. Overstreet is visiting near Indianapolis this week.

Miss Kate Grooms is on a summer's visit to friends in Springfield, Ills.

Charley Meltzer says that he is from Ohio. He thinks of entering politics.

Walter Barr thinks that he is a possible dark horse. He was born in Ohio.

The Female College Commencement will be next Wednesday at the Presbyterian church.

The approaching harvest promises throughout the entire country to be the best ever known.

Mrs. Thomas Abrams left Monday night for Mt. Sterling, Ky., where she will visit friends for a month.

Mahlon Rogers was married Tuesday to Miss Jane Gaines of Bainbridge. This city will be their future home.

There is talk of further improving Locust Street Church. The "boom" seems to have struck all our churches.

E. T. Lane and wife were in town, Monday, on their way home from a visit to Brazil, accompanied by Mrs. M. E. Darnall.

Capt. W. H. Blankinship, Dr. Frank Garver, T. L. Matkins and the editor of the BANNER attended the Chicago Convention last week.

The Mozart Club gives another concert next Tuesday evening at the College Chapel. See advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

Twenty-three colored brethren and sisters went over to Plainfield Saturday to attend quarterly meeting held there by Rev. J. H. Clay, and returned Monday.

The Baptist festival Tuesday evening cleared \$25.

Mrs. Evaline Sewell has purchased the residence of J. B. Vosburgh, on Bloomington street, and will at once improve it before occupation.

Henry and Charley Meltzer went to Cincinnati yesterday afternoon to attend the funeral of their father, who died yesterday morning, aged about 71 years.

The Democratic joint Representative Convention for the counties of Clay, Putnam and Hendricks, is called to meet at Greencastle on Wednesday, the 30th day of June.

**Asbury University.**

**Editor Banner:**  
In last week's issue of your paper there appeared a communication over the signature of Douglass Morris, which somewhat impugns my character for veracity.

I wish to re-affirm in the most positive manner the absolute truth of every thing I said, and, moreover, that Mr. Morris, did not only approach me with clenched fists, but was livid with rage, and that the president did not compel us both to take our seats, but Mr. Morris alone. I continuing my speech from the position taken by me at the beginning, I would also add that I did not, in the least, lose my temper during the entire scene, but merely treated him as an erring child. HORACE WHITE.

We, the undersigned, certify that the statement of Mr. White, relative to the events, which occurred on that evening between him and Mr. Morris, are true in every particular.  
W. J. Taylor, S. H. Elrod,  
J. E. Crews, S. Stevenson,  
J. W. Emison, F. M. Joyce.

C. H. McMillian, '81, preached and organized a Sunday School at Oakalla, Sunday, and Will Switzer, '83, preached at Fox Ridge.

M. G. McClain, '69, was nominated for Clerk by the Marion County Republican Convention. Mr. McClain is a one-armed soldier, a splendid man, and a sound Republican, well qualified for the office. His many friends here rejoice at the nomination.

The ladies' company is making rapid progress under the efficient drilling of Lieut. Hamilton. During the commencement drill the lady officers will have charge of the company.

This year is the first time since its organization that the battalion has not been invited to assist in the decoration exercises of some one of the neighboring cities.

The exercises and drills of the cadet corps promise to be the most interesting feature of the commencement week Tuesday morning the annual review and dress parade of the battalion will take place, after which the bayonet exercise, manual of arms, &c., will be given by Co. X, under the command of Capt. Downey. Tuesday evening the artillery drill takes place. Wednesday morning the ladies company will give a public drill, either in the armory or on the college campus.

The improvement in the walk and carriage of the young ladies, who have been drilling under the instruction of Lieut. Hamilton, is truly wonderful. It is a pity all the young ladies do not take part in the drill, as it cannot fail to benefit them.

The cadets do not derive much benefit from their drum corps, as it is hardly ever present at drill.

Roll Thomas, class '78, carried off the gold medal from the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical School this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore, parents of L. D. Moore, visited the college the first of this week.

The Sophomores defeated the Freshmen in a game of base ball on Thursday, score, 18 to 15. Saturday a game of foot ball was played in which the Sophomores were again victorious, defeating the Freshmen, best four in seven.

C. E. Earl, of Lafayette, formerly class '82, visited friends in this city the first of the week.

The Philo difficulty has at length been settled. Several weeks ago, by the advice of Prof. Ridpath, the society decided to leave the whole affair with a board of arbitrators. Each side was to select a judge, and these two were to select a third party, who was wholly disinterested. Accordingly one faction selected Will Bosson, the other Tom Moore, and these two chose Rev. A. A. Gee. Last Friday night the case was brought up for trial, and after hearing all evidence, the arbitrators brought in following verdict:

We, the undersigned members of the board of arbitrators selected to settle the difficulties now existing in the Philological Literary Society, of Indiana Asbury University, and in favor of that set of officers claiming by virtue of an alleged election held, in said society, and against that set of officers holding by virtue of an appointment by the outgoing president, Henry Ridpath.  
ALLEN A. GEE,  
THOS. T. MOORE.

This places R. J. Smith and party in power.

Dr. Mansfield lectures next Sunday on "American Students in Europe."

Miss Rachel Sawyer, class '79, who was out of college the year her class graduated, has returned and will graduate with this year's class.

Miss Stella Greene, formerly of '81 is visiting Miss Mary Irvin.

Chas. Coffin has returned to college. Wednesday morning Prof. Ridpath delivered a very interesting lecture to the Sophomores on the "Eastern Question."

Ed. C. Smith entered the bicycle tournament at Indianapolis Monday, but was not the successful man.

A game of base ball between the Sophomores and Freshmen resulted in favor of the latter, 23 to 2, Tuesday.



#### Your Watch!

If not in perfect order needs skill and experience to put in good repair and perfect running order.

I can now conscientiously say that we do first-class work, as I have recently secured the services of a very fine workman, of TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE to take charge of my repairing department, a man who can not only repair a watch in the best manner, but can manufacture a watch complete. With additional machinery and materials, I can say, in all candor, that my facilities for making and repairing anything in the Watch, Clock, Jewelry, Silverware or Spectacle line cannot be excelled in the State.

ALL REPAIRING STRICTLY CASH ON DELIVERY.

**A. R. BRATTIN.**  
Watchmaker & Jeweler,  
Greencastle, Ind.

John W. McCarty, formerly of this county, died on the 16th ult., at his residence, No. 1,415, Market street, St. Louis, Mo., aged 34. He was a son of the late Col. Elijah McCarty, and was born and raised in this county, near Mt. Meridian. He leaves a wife and one child.

#### South End.

Charlie Callender's residence, on the corner of Illinois and Apple streets, was burglarized last week to the amount of \$32. No one has been arrested for the theft.

The puddlers at the rolling mill struck last week, asking for an increase of 50 cents per ton. During the strike the muck rolls and other repairs will be made.

Ham Yard, of Indianapolis, has been visiting friends here this week.

George Moudy, being troubled with burglars trying to enter his house Friday night, had Sheriff Lewman called down to take them in, but when he arrived the burglars had gone.

Ed. Harris has returned from the miller's international convention, and says the "steamboat scenery" was splendid.

#### The Morton Monument Fund.

A. Lenard has just finished the canvas of Russell township for the Morton monument fund. All the money he asked for was cheerfully subscribed, and it has been paid over by Mr. Lenard to the Treasurer, J. W. Weik. Mr. Lenard requests the BANNER to return his thanks to those who responded so promptly to his call.

S. R. Allee paid over Jefferson township's assessment Saturday.

James T. McMurry has just sent in the amount assessed against Jackson township.

It is desired, as is well known everywhere, to erect a plain and suitable monument at Indianapolis in honor of the Great War Governor, Oliver P. Morton. Every county in the State is expected to raise a sum in proportion to the estimated liberality of its citizens. Putnam County at the start responded with more readiness than any other county outside of Marion. A small balance still remains due, and in order to collect it, suitable agents have been appointed in every township in the county, who are instructed to raise their quota inside of fifteen days. Some have succeeded already. Others are still delinquent. Oliver P. Morton was the greatest statesman Indiana has produced. He gave his life to the State. It is now proposed by his friends to erect a suitable monument to his memory by private subscription alone. Not one cent has been asked or given by the State Government. It is intended that the monument shall be erected by the deceased Senator's friends. In order to induce them to contribute, the association are having printed a number of handsome lithographic certificates, containing a portrait of Senator Morton, and the name of a donor who will contribute one dollar. There are hundreds of Senator Morton's friends in Putnam County, who can give one dollar without noticing the loss. The committee for the various townships do not desire to wait upon you in person. They believe that as friends of his you will each one willingly hunt the agent of your township up and hand him your donation. Will you do it? It is the last time a request will be made, and you can do nothing that will redound more to your credit. Those in Greencastle Township can deposit their donations in the contribution box erected in the Post-office lobby, or the same may be given to Jesse W. Weik, Treasurer of the county, and to members of the committee. Don't wait to be seen but walk up and do your duty to the memory of the greatest and best friend of the soldiers of the U. S. Army or the State of Indiana ever had.

W. H. CROW,  
C. S. HAMMOND,  
JESSE W. WEIK,  
Committee for Greencastle.

## WE SELL THEM!

Low prices and square dealing make business lively at

## Trade Emporium!

Below we note a few of the kinds of goods that we are going to offer you bargains in this week, and are determined to sell them and have marked them at such prices that will make them go lively:

**5,000 yds. best Prints 6 1-2 cts.**

Sold by other houses at 8 1/2 cts.

**3,000 yds. good Prints at 5 cts.**

Sold by others at 6 1/2 and 7 cts.

**1,000 yds. of Lawns at 10 cts.**

**A Large Line of American Dress Goods,**

10, 12 1/2, 15 and 20 cts. per yard, that are extra bargains.

We can offer you extra inducements in SUMMER SILKS, DRESS SILKS, FRENCH NOVELTIES, BLACK AND COLORED CASHMERE. The largest line of silk, and Chenille Fringes in this city and at less prices.

#### OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

is complete, and we guarantee to save you

**25 per cent on your Millinery Goods.**

**FRANK A. HAYS.**  
tf 14

The Reading Club will meet at Mrs. Albert Allen's next Saturday. Debate—Resolved, That a Nation's Greatness depends more on its Wealth than on its Intelligence.

For beautiful Lace curtains call at Corvin's. 22-3w.

Buy some of Weik's Roasted Coffee. You can get it fresh and cheap every day. 22-4w. L. WEIK & CO.

We keep the Flexible Hip corset and Duplex corsets, and sell them for \$1.00. 24-2w. F. A. HAYS.

The Mozarts are in excellent trim for their concert next Tuesday evening. It will be a treat. See programme.

Remember that the only place in the city that you can buy the Louisville custom-made shoes for ladies and children is at FRANK A. HAYS' Trade Emporium. 24-2w.

Nothing can excel the Impromptu Composition upon three notes named by the audience by Mr. Heine and his daughter in Mozart Concert next Tuesday evening.

Fresh arrival of ladies' Linen Dresses, just received at the Trade Emporium. 24-2t. F. A. HAYS.

Help the "Boom." The BANNER will be furnished during the campaign, in clubs of five, at fifty cents each. All the names must be sent in at one time. 24-tf.

Firehook Foster Kids, for \$2 at Corvin's. 22-3w.

Use Weik's Roasted Coffee. 22-4w. L. WEIK & CO.

Go to Burnett's, Opera House building, for the largest and best line of Boots and Shoes ever brought to Greencastle, and at prices that can't be beat. 21tf.

Millinery! Millinery! You can save from 25 cents to \$2.00 on your hats at the Trade Emporium. 24-2w.

Don't fail to go to Burnett's for your fine Shoes. He has the largest and best assorted stock of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Walking Shoes ever brought to the city. Go and see for yourself. 21tf.

#### MONEY.

**\$50,000 to LOAN!**

Low Rate of Interest with Privilege to pay Principal or any part thereof, at any time.

Call and get our terms. Wm. C. BLAKE & SON. 19-tf. Greencastle.

The largest stock of black and colored Cashmires in the city, at FRANK A. HAYS' Trade Emporium. 24-2w.

Men's Plow Shoes, Buckle and Lace, the best in the market at BURNETT'S. 21tf.

The largest and best stock of ladies' Lace Ties and Fichu Ruchings, can be found at the Trade Emporium. 24-2w. F. A. HAYS.

Burnett has just received another large lot of men's Shoes of all kinds. They are good and cheap. Go and see them. 24-tf.

Men's White Stiff Hats are the rage. Go to the Trade Emporium, where you will find a splendid selection of the latest styles. F. A. HAYS. 24-2w.

Saratoga Water, for dyspepsia, constipation and affections of the Liver, Kidneys, &c. JONES' Drug Store. 22-4w.

Do better by buying your boys' Cassimeres and Cottonades of FRANK A. HAYS. 24-2w.

The handsomest Lawns, best Corsets, and cheapest Parasols, at the cash store of C. W. TALBUT'S 23-2t.

For Fans and Parasols, stop at the Trade Emporium. F. A. HAYS. 24-2w.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Walking Shoes and Slippers in large quantities, of the best make, are received daily at 23t. BURNETT'S.

To-morrow I will open new Lawns, Prints, Zephyr Shawls, Table Linens and other Family Goods. Call and see them. C. W. TALBUT.

Don't fail to hear Mr. Heine's Whistle Solo in Mozart Concert next Tuesday evening. Tickets 25 cents at Langdon's.

Fine Strawberries and Cream, at A. J. Burton's, East Side Square.

We will open this week the largest line of nice Dress Buttons ever shown in the city. Call and see them. 24-2w. FRANK A. HAYS.

Miss Constance Heine, the blind girl, is a remarkable pianist. Hear her and Miss Hittenhouse, a beautiful singer, in the Mozart Concert next Tuesday evening. Tickets, only 25 cents at Langdon's.

A case of choice Prints, just opened at Corvin's, selling at 6 cts. 22-3w.

An endless line of Misses' and Children's fine custom-made Shoes, Walking Shoes and Strap Sandals at bottom figures at BURNETT'S. 21tf.

Try the Flexible Hip Corsets, for sale at Corvin's. 22-3w.

We sell clothing at Manufacturer prices. FRANK A. HAYS. 24-2w.

FOR SALE—Three Jersey Bulls, D. A. McCLURE, Putnamville, Ind. 2w-24.

Men's fine Calf Boots, fine low cut Don Pedro and Buckle Shoes, in the latest and best styles at BURNETT'S. 21tf.

Another case of Prints just opened at the Trade Emporium, selling 5 cents per yard. 24-2w. F. A. HAYS.

Wanted—Wagon Spoke Timber.

We will pay the highest market price for White Oak wagon spoke timber delivered at our Factory at Greencastle. Spokes to be cut 30 inches long, 2 inches on the heart edge, and 3 inches wide, clear of sap straight and free from knots, and out of good thrifty timber. BROCKWAY & ROCKAFELLOW. 1-tf.

For Buntings and Lawns, drop in at the Trade Emporium. F. A. HAYS. 24-2w.

For Trunks and Valises don't miss the Trade Emporium. 24-2w.

The Trade Palace, 26 and 28, West Washington street, Indianapolis, for many years the most popular dry goods store in Indianapolis, has just been opened by A. Dickson & Co., with the largest stock of dry goods ever opened in the State. This stock is all fresh and new, and is offered at prices which must draw a large trade. 10118.

Coffee roasted every day! We have purchased a large new Coffee Roaster! and are Roasting Coffee every day. The machine is scientific, and every grain is browned alike. No use of buying coffee that is old and tough, when you can get it fresh and crisp every day of us, and for less money than anywhere else. Try some and you will use no other. L. WEIK & CO. 24-4w.

Phenix Pectoral.

Phenix Pectoral stops a cough, breaks a cold, aids expectoration, gives instant relief, gives strength and brings rest. Its timely use will prevent consumption, and even when this fearful disease has taken hold it will afford greater relief than any other medicine. Price 25 cts.; 5 bottles for \$1. For sale at Allen's Drug Store. 6mo2.

DR. BROWN'S FIEB'S chill and fever breakers is sure cure for chills and fever. No humbug. For sale by P. Hubbard, near third ward engine house. 46-tf.

Dr. Oberholtzer's Liniment.

Campor Milk cures Rheumatism and Burns. Campor Milk cures Neuralgia and Bruiases. Campor Milk cures Lame Back and Sprains. Campor Milk cures Sore Throat and Stings. Campor Milk cures Headache and Sores. Campor Milk cures Frosted Feet and Pains. Campor Milk costs 25 cents; 5 bottles \$1. 6mo2.



# THE BANNER.

CHAS. J. LANGRISH, Publisher

GREENCASTLE, INDIANA

## NEWS NOTES.

THE public debt was reduced nearly \$16,000,000 during May.

HORACE MAYNARD has been confirmed as Postmaster General.

SEVERAL thousand Circassians are migrating to the United States.

THE Methodist Protestant conference at Pittsburgh has adjourned since die.

THE Princess Louise and Prince Leopold are on a visit to the United States.

THE Marquis of Ripon, the new viceroy of India has arrived at Bombay.

THE new American Mining Stock Exchange has been opened in New York.

THE wheat harvest in Southern Illinois is in full blast, and promises well.

THE puddlers of Louisville to the number of 450 have struck for an advance in wages.

COL. AUDENREID, of General Sherman's staff, died at Washington, Thursday morning.

ADVISES from Paris say that the Bonapartists are secretly organizing, and preparing a proclamation.

THE Sultan and his Ministers are firmly resolved to resist to the utmost all foreign interference on the part of the Powers.

HERMAN LISSBERGER, metal merchant and importer, N. Y., has failed. Liabilities between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000.

LA FRANCE publishes the second letter of M. Rochefort, who omits violent passages, and admits that his son's wounds are slight.

THE Congress of Nicaragua has confirmed the concessions recently made by the President of that Republic to the American Ship Canal Company.

THE betrothal of Prince William of Prussia, to Princess Augusta Victoria, of Schleswig-Holstein, has been finally announced.

TEN thousand operatives of the Staffordshire potteries have given notice of an intention to demand the recovery of the decrease in wages suffered in November last.

THE rebel outpost near Nihla, Burmah, was unsuccessfully attacked. The rebels captured and decapitated the commander of the royal forces.

THE Millers Association in session at Cincinnati, has elected Geo. Bain of St. Louis, President, and S. H. Scamans of Milwaukee, Secretary.

THE prize fight between Goss and Ryan took place on June 1, as arranged, and resulted in a "victory" for Ryan. It was for \$1,000 a side.

A GANG of circus thieves at Ada, Ohio, offered \$20 premium to the man who could show \$500. Horace Gilbert exhibited about \$700, when one of the rascals snatched his purse and disappeared in the crowd. No arrests.

A COLORED seaman belonging to the schooner Mignonette, at Norfolk, Va., killed the captain and cook and seriously wounded the mate. He then took a boat and escaped to the shore where he is supposed to be hiding in the swamps.

A FIRE which at one time threatened serious results, broke out Monday afternoon on the wharf at London bridge. After raging for some hours the flames were suppressed.

VIC-ADMIRAL SCHESTAKOFF, navy agent for Russia in the Southern States of Europe, has been appointed to the command of the Russian fleet in Chinese waters.

A BERLIN correspondent asserts that the German Government directed the corvette Freja to proceed to Kong Kong to reinforce the German squadron in Chinese waters.

SECRETARY SHERMAN has instructed the assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase three millions of bonds for the sinking fund.

IT is rumored a Cuban filibustering expedition, composed of Americans, has left Montreal on board a steamer. The cargo is said to be composed of 150,000 cartridges, and large number of firearms.

THE English and American resident of Berlin have presented a testimonial to Rev. Robert Bellon, chaplain there for 25 years, but now compelled to resign on account of advanced age.

THE Empress of Russia died June 3.

A DUEL has been fought on the Belgian frontier, between two Spaniards, Marquis Gil de Olivares and Count de Lardie. The count was killed. The marquis killed a man in a duel in September last.

A DISPATCH from Dublin reports another case of incendiarism on the farm of the Duke of Leinster. The house from which widow Colgan was recently evicted was set on fire and destroyed, the inmates narrowly escaping being burned to death.

THE President nominated Eugene Schuyler, now consul-general at Rome, consul-general and diplomatic agent of the United States at Bucharest, and William Pethie, now vice-consul at Tien Tien, Secretary of the commission to China.

THE jury in the case of Charles Diamond, ex-treasurer of the Massachusetts' home missionary society, charged with embezzling \$50,000 of the funds of the society, disagreed, and were discharged. This was the second trial.

THE Great Council of Geneva has adopted a project of law according to which, after a given time, State and Communes will grant no subsidies for religious purposes. This resolution involves the disestablishment and disendowment of the Protestant as well as the Catholic Church of this Canton.

MRS. PRUDE and her daughter, of Clear Lake, Collins county, Texas, cut the throat of their neighbor, Mrs. Bradley, intending to rob her of \$200 her husband had left in her keeping. A stranger, who happened to be lodging at the house, shot them both dead. Mrs. Prude was 60 years old, and the owner of considerable property, independent of an inheritance of \$17,000.

NOTWITHSTANDING an almost prohibitive tariff Great Britain still finds the United States its best customer for its wares. From 1870 to 1878 inclusive that country exported to four great States goods to the amount stated:

United States	\$24,152,597
Germany	\$32,717,315
France	\$26,808,129
India	\$16,279,950

RUSSIA is making extensive naval preparations at Cronstadt, and they all point to the Chinese seas; men are employed day and night in fitting out vessels of war, and loading them with munitions and stores. It is thought in the East that the Muscovite is seeking an alliance with Japan. Should she succeed in this, China would have a hard time of it so far as maritime war was concerned. Japan has a large fleet of vessels built in modern style, and well manned and equipped. In the meantime England and other European powers will look with a jealous eye upon any attempt of Russia to obtain a foothold upon the seacoast of the Celestial Empire.

THE loss of animals shipped to Great Britain from the United States and Canada is enormous in the course of a year. In 1876, 535 cargoes crossed the Atlantic, consisting of: Cattle, 76,117; sheep, 119,350; swine, 15,180. Of these 3,140 cattle, 5,915 sheep, and 2,943 swine were thrown overboard, and a large number of others landed dead. It thus appears that 15,728 animals of all descriptions succumbed to the perils of the ocean voyage. This is certainly far too large a percentage of loss on the entire trade carried on, and means should be taken to lessen it for the benefit of both countries.

## INDIANA STATE NEWS.

JASPER COUNTY is without a licensed saloon.

THE New Albany strikers are to be discharged.

KOKOMO has voted aid to the Toledo & St. Louis railroad.

THE Indiana tobacco crop promises to be a short one.

THREE fine horses were stolen in Harrison county last week.

THE Broad-Ax is the name of a new paper started at New Castle.

FARM hands are said to be much needed in Hancock county.

HARRISON COUNTY is cursed with a despicable band of regulators.

THE coal heavers of Vincennes are striking for an advance of wages.

THE Terre Haute nail works have suspended operations, temporarily.

A FOUR-YEAR-OLD child of David Hodge was instantly killed by the cars last Thursday evening.

FIVE thousand gallons of strawberries have been shipped daily from New Albany since the season opened.

SEVERAL students of Wabash college have been geologizing in Crawford county.

THE wheat crop of the southern part of the State is the greatest ever known.

THE horse thieves of Tippecanoe county have made another raid, securing ten horses.

GRASSHOPPERS of Kansas characteristics have appeared in alarming numbers near Albion.

CHAS SCHMALTZ, an employee of the Logansport brewery, fell into a vat of boiling beer last Thursday and was fatally scalded.

MORRISTOWN rejoices that its only saloon has been closed, after an energetic fight. The Circuit Court did it.

THE war veterans of Richmond have a movement on foot to mark all the graves of fallen comrades buried there.

LUTHER BENSON, well known as the intemperate temperance man, was fined in Indianapolis the other day for a plain drunk.

THE L. B. & W. R. shops are to be transferred from Urbana, Ill., to Indianapolis, and will cover thirty acres of ground.

GEO. HAZZARD, whose depredations near Auburn are well-known, has been pardoned from the Michigan City penitentiary by the President.

CHARLES WHITE, while laboring under insanity from dissipation, committed suicide, Wednesday, at Elkhart.

A LITTLE daughter of Theodore Heitger, of Bedford, had her left hand torn off in her father's planing-mill, Wednesday afternoon.

THE wheat harvest will commence in the southern part of the State next week. The crop of Floyd is the heaviest ever grown. It is estimated that the yield will be 50,000 bushels more than 1879.

Winchester, was probably fatally injured by being struck on the head with a cane while making an arrest last Thursday.

CON DUGAN, of Arlington, while working in a garden, and a Mrs. Hartman, of Peru, were each struck by lightning the other day and seriously injured. Anthony Palmer, of Knights-town, was killed from the same cause on the same date.

THE people of Goshen are alarmed at

the frequency of burglars in their midst. Last Tuesday night five houses were broken into and robbed of considerable money, besides clothing and watches.

MRS. ELIZABETH BROWMAN who died in Harrison county last week at the age of 104, was a mother of eleven children. She had 40 grand-children, 155 great-grand-children, and 33 great-great-grand-children.

ALBERT HAUGER, living near Salem, Washington county, got drunk, slipped off a hay mow and into a lot of harness, one of the lines of which, becoming twisted around his neck, formed a noose and nearly ended his life before assistance came.

THE firm of D. H. Lubker & Bro., of Brownstown, appointed June 3d, for the delivery of the reapers sold this season, amounting in number to forty-two. They were all placed in order, and a procession formed, which marched through the principal streets, headed by a band. The country people turned out en masse, and it is said to have been a gala day for the city.

HOWARD COUNTY is quite noted for both the quality and quantity of its lusus nature. It has given to the gaping world the "Kokomo Midge" (Nellie Keeler), now with Barnum at three-legged chicken, a double-headed pig, a one-eyed horse, and now last, but not least, a sound, well-developed calf which weighs but four pounds, and is not larger than a new-born pig. This last addition to its collection of natural curiosities was born on Sunday last and is the property of Alfred Lee, who lives one mile south of Kokomo.

## ODDS AND ENDS.

RUSSIA has to fight somebody, so she is going to try her hand on the Celestials.

IT is probable that the visits of Prince Leopold will result in a volume from his pen, telling what he may see.

MRS. HARRIET HOSMER is busy in completing a work which she wishes to get off her hands before returning to America to stay for an indefinite time.

JUSTICE STRONG, of the Supreme Court, is described as the possessor of kindly, hospitable manners, and a serious, beautiful face, spiritual in outline, and framed in soft, white hair.

MR. J. T. TROWBRIDGE is said to never compose his poems with pen in hand, nor his prose without it. His poetic music visits him chiefly in the open air, during his walks, or while floating in a boat on the pond near his house. He often holds as many as fifty lines in his mind in this way, and in writing them down he revises them repeatedly.

MR. W. W. STORY has completed the clay model of Gen. Prescott, of Bunker Hill fame. In one hand the figure holds a naked sword, while the other is extended behind him as if to check his impatient men, as he says: "Don't shoot till you can see the whites of their eyes." The figure, it is said, is grand, and affects one like martial music.

THE venerable Russian Premier, Prince Gortschakoff, who not long ago was at the point of death, has sufficiently recovered to be able to travel. His immediate departure for Germany is announced.

THE Rev. Mr. Woodside, the beligerent clergyman of Brooklyn, N. Y., whose suspension by his presbytery he so sturdily resisted, has now been "sat down upon" by the synod to which he appealed.

THE Tennessee Historical Society has presented a gold-headed hickory cane to Clark Mills, and increased his delight by informing him that it is the first testimonial ever given to any man by the society.

GOVERNOR COLQUITT, of Georgia, and Senator Brown deny absolutely that there was any bargain between them and ex-Senator Gordon regarding the latter's resignation and the appointment of his successor.

A cablegram from Paris states: "The lion of the day in this city is the young King of Greece. This is his third visit here. He leaves for London next week. Thence he will visit Vienna, Berlin and St. Petersburg, to try and hasten the Turco-Hellenic question."

PROF. J. S. NEWBERY, of Columbia College, whose authority as an expert in the wide and fascinating field of geology is so generally acknowledged, will spend a part of the Summer in the mining regions of the far West, and will examine a limited number of mining properties in Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, or Arizona.

THE Queen of Sweden is suffering so severely from a long seated disease of the heart that only the slightest hopes of her final recovery are entertained at Stockholm.

SIR THOMAS GLADSTONE, of Fasque, eldest brother of the prime Minister, has returned 10 per cent. of last year's rents to all the tenants of his large estates in Kincardineshire.

PRINCE LOUIS LUCIEN BONAPARTE, over his signature to a friend, states that, in accordance with the laws of the second Empire, Cardinal Bonaparte is the "chief of the family."

SENATOR T. W. FERRY, of Michigan, was publicly attacked in the hall of his hotel by a young lady border the other day, and unbridled for playing the spy upon her in a love affair.

PRESIDENT HAYES, according to the Washington Star, invited Hanlan, the oarsman, to call on him at the White House. Hanlan made the call, and was very much pleased with the President.

SARA BERNHARDT has been secured to play 100 nights in this country, commencing at Booth's theater, New York, and going thence either to Boston or Philadelphia. She cannot afford to omit Chicago.

A DEMURE, diminutive girl, aged 18,

is under arrest in Philadelphia for bigamy. She has three living husbands, all of whom she has married within two years. When asked why she had done this, she said: "They were all good fellows, and they coaxed me so."

THE young Austrian Crown Prince has just been made a Doctor of Philosophy by the University of Pesth. He likes to have savants about him and is unusually well posted in the events of the day. He has a great gift of languages, speaking six well, and three more tolerably.

GENERAL HATCH does not seem to be a favorite with the people of Arizona and New Mexico. They claim that his campaign in those regions against the Indians of Victoria's band has been a disastrous failure, and that the reports which he has sent to military headquarters have been utterly lacking in truth.

MAJOR JAMES A. WRIGHT went to Glasgow, Mo., to lecture in behalf of the fund for a monument to General James Shields, but there were only five or six persons present, and their money was refunded. The lamented Shields seems about as fortunate as the rest of his dead countrymen in the matter of monuments.

## Important Decision.

Judge Byron K. Elliott, of Indiana polis, recently returned from Winchester, where he tried the case of the State ex rel. Edger vs. Hunt, a suit to recover on the bond of the defendant, an ex-county treasurer, who it was alleged was short in his accounts. The decision, containing some points that may be of interest to attorneys throughout the State.

The Winchester Journal publishes in full Judge Elliott's opinion in the above entitled cause. The points decided are briefly as follows:

That an approval by the county commissioners of the report of a county treasurer is not such an adjudication as estops the county from showing fraud or mistake in the accounts of the treasurer.

That these cases which hold that the allowance of a claim is an adjudication that cannot be collaterally attacked do not apply to the approval of the reports of a treasurer.

That a claim is a challenge to investigation and necessarily implies an adversary proceeding (Jackson vs. Losee, 4 Sandf. Ch., 381; Kneeder vs. Steinbergh 10 How. Pr., 67) while a report is simply an exhibition of the state of the accounts between the officer and the county. That both the commissioners and the treasurer are the representatives of the county, and as such have no power to conclusively bind the county by the submission and approval of an account containing false statements, whether made fraudulently or through mistake of facts. That the statutes as to the allowance of claims and the approval of reports are essentially different, the one providing for an allowance, the other simply for auditing. (1 Davis R. S., pp. 353, 406.) That examining an account is not a judicial act.

That the earlier cases are overruled by the later. That the holding in Nichols vs. State, 63 Ind., 513, placing the reports of officers and approval of such reports upon the same footing as the reports of guardians and administrators, is in conflict with the earlier cases, for such reports are not conclusive; the cases going so far as to hold that final reports duly adjudged correct by a court of general jurisdiction are not conclusive, except in cases where the statute makes them so. (Goodwin vs. Goodwin, 48 Ind., 584; Allen vs. Clark, 2 Blackford, 343.)

That the earlier cases are in irreconcilable conflict with the cases in the 63d, 64th and 65th Indiana, holding that the reports of a public officer are not conclusive, because the effect of these decisions is to destroy mutuality, without which there can be no estoppel. (Rigelow Estoppel, 47; Freeman Judg., sec. 159; Wells Res. Adjudicata, 16.) That the earlier cases are in conflict with Adams vs. Bourd, 46 Ind., 454, where it was held that a treasurer is not estopped by the order of the board of commissioners from bringing an independent action to recover back money reported by mistake as belonging to the county, for if one party is not estopped by the same adjudication the other cannot be.

That there can be no such thing as a partial estoppel by an adjudication, and as the treasurer receives and reports money belonging to the State, to school corporations, to private corporations and other artificial persons, there cannot, as to them, be any estoppel, for final settlements of such matters are not to be made with the commissioners.

## The Richest Russian.

For some months past rumors have been current in court and diplomatic circles to the effect that a marriage was "in course of arrangement" between Prince Alexander of Bulgaria and Mile. Yusupoff, the daughter and co-heiress with her younger sister of a Russian Prince, who is popularly credited with being the Czars wealthiest subject. The Muscovite millionaire's income is chiefly derived from house property in the Russian Capital, and not very long ago he was prosecuted by the police authorities of St. Petersburg for allowing his houses to fall into decay and to lack the commonest sanitary appliances prescribed by law, so that an epidemic broke out among his tenants. Mile. Yusupoff is an amiable and clever young lady, more remarkable for her varied accomplishments than her beauty. She will bring to the ruler of Bulgaria a dowry of \$10,000,000, and expectations of a succession appraised at between \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000 a year more.

## Warning to Young Ladies.

Norristown Herald.

A beautiful young lady, the daughter of Alderman Delleit, of Lancaster, the other night playfully threw her arm around the waist of a lady friend, and a pair of scissors hanging therefrom severed an artery in her arm and she nearly bled to death. This accident should teach young ladies that throwing arms around the female waist is a dangerous piece of business that should be performed solely by the male sex.

The latter are strong, hard brave, and don't mind having an artery severed now and then for the good of the cause.

# LOWEST CASH PRICES

BBUSHES, WINDOW GLASS, COAL

OIL, DYE STUFFS, LAMPS, LANTERNS,

STATIONERY, COMBS, BRUSHES, &c., AT

## JONES' DRUGS STORE

"Be it Ever so Humble,  
There's no Place Like Home."

We are again at the old stand of LYON & WEIK with an excellent line of

## SUGARS, Coffees, Teas and SYRUPS,

In fact, all that a well kept stock should contain.

We intend to maintain, both in quality and prices, the reputation of the well-known house, LYON & WEIK, and cordially invite you to call and see us. Don't forget the place.

South Side of Public Square,

## L. WEIK & CO., GROCER AND BAKER.

## DARNALL BROS'. & Co.

## HEADQUARTERS FOR

## GROCERIES!

Stock up, and save advance in goods. Now's your time.

## DARNALL BROS' & CO.

## JONES' ART GALLERY.

The undersigned, for years an employee in first-class art galleries, the last three years being spent in Cincinnati, has bought the HUSHER ART GALLERY in this city, and begs to state that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the very best manner. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

R. T. JONES

## THE FINEST DRESS AND CHEAPEST SHIRT

MADE IN

This wonderful invention shape and latest style, and is it can be worn for a week Made from 2100 linen, Wam-lined with heavy Butcher



FOR SALE ONLY BY

FRANK A. HAY

## TRADE EMPORIUM

East Side Square Greencastle Ind.

Sole Agent for the Greatest Improvement in a Shirt ever produced by Man. 14-1f. Over One Million now in use.

## SMYTHE, JERRY & CO.

Respectfully inform the public that they have opened a new

## Furniture & Undertaking Establishment

Room No. 22 East Washington St., Bayne's Block.

Where they are daily receiving a large stock of—

## Furniture

Of all kinds and styles which will be sold as cheap as at any house in the city. Please call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as we will give you bottom prices.

## UNDERTAKING.

Having the finest hearse in the city we are also prepared to attend to all funerals in the city and suburbs. Call on us for all the latest styles of caskets, robes, etc., of all sizes and prices. Only one place in the city.

\$66

A week in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. \$3 Outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

## POPHAM'S ANTHRA SPECIFIC.

What Physicians and others say of it. "I used ten or twelve boxes, and am now cured of asthma twenty years."—Peter D. Sawyer, D. Fritstown, Pa. "It always gives me immediate relief."—H. B. Reback, Shippenburg, Pa. "Your specific gave entire satisfaction."—Geo. J. Parham, Har. Odsburg, Ind. "I am now cured of cured thoughts means."—Julia A. Miller, Boston, Mass. "I prize your Specific above gold." Mrs. M. T. Young, Andson, Wis; Sold by druggists.

## Cheap Kindling

Delivered to any part of the city at 10 cent and \$1 00 or load. Drop order office.



# AT CHICAGO.

## The Convention.

Chicago, June 5.—The convention assembled at 7:15 p. m. The Secretary read the following:

"The Honorable, the President of the National Convention—Dear Sir: The gavel which lies on your desk possesses historic associations and interests. The head of the gavel is made from a piece of wood taken from the home of Abraham Lincoln [applause] which he left to accept the Presidential chair, and to that home he never returned. The handle of the gavel is made from a cane grown on the Mt. Vernon estate, to which Washington returned when the people of our country could live in peace and in the possession of all their rights under the flag of our country. May I ask that you will accept this gavel as a memento of one of the most interesting conventions in the history of our party."

"Very truly yours, (Signed.) 'JAMES P. ROOR.'"

On motion of Mr. Hale, the roll of the States was called that the announcement of members of the National Committee from each State might be read as follows: Alabama, Paul Strobach; Arkansas, S. W. Dorsey; California, Horace Davis; Colorado, John L. Routt; Connecticut, Marshall Jewell; Delaware, Christian Fabiger; Florida, Wm. L. Hicks; Georgia, James G. Devoe; Illinois, John A. Logan; Indiana, John C. New; Iowa, John F. Kunnell; Kansas, John A. Martin; Kentucky, W. O. Bradley; Louisiana, Henry C. War-mouth; Maine, Wm. P. Frye; Maryland, James A. Garfield; Massachusetts, George F. Hoar; Michigan, James Y. Stone; Mississippi, George C. McKee; Missouri, Chancy I. Fley; Nebraska, James W. Dawes; Nevada, John W. Mackey; New Hampshire, William E. Chandler; New Jersey, George A. Halsey; New York, Thomas C. Platt; North Carolina, W. P. Cassaday; Ohio, W. C. Cooper; Oregon, D. C. Ireland; Pennsylvania, J. Donald Cameron; Rhode Island, William A. Pierce; South Carolina, Samuel Lee; Tennessee, William Rule; Virginia, Samuel M. Yost; West Virginia, John A. Mason; Wisconsin, Elihu Enos; Arizona, Richard C. McCormick; Idaho, George L. Shoup; Montana, A. H. Heatie; New Mexico, S. B. Elkins; Utah, C. W. Bennet; Washington Territory, Amos T. Miner; Wyoming, Joseph L. Cosby; Minnesota, E. M. Sablin; Dakota, N. E. Edmunds.

The question of the Chairmanship has been referred to the new Committee with power to designate who shall fill the place.

## GOVERNOR JOY'S SPEECH.

After an unimportant discussion about the time for making the Presidential nomination, the roll of States was called. When Michigan was reached Governor Joy took the platform and said, Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen of the Convention: I shall never cease to regret that circumstances have been such as to impose the duty upon myself to make a nomination of a candidate to this Convention. I have been absent from the country for the past two months and arrived home but just before this convention. Since the convention has been in session I have been employed upon the floor all the time. If, therefore, words of music are important for the candidate who shall be proposed they will benefit him but little. I will, however, bring him before the audience and the convention in as brief a manner as is possible; that it will be very brief, will, I presume satisfy the convention and the audience because we are now all impatient for the voting. It was in 1860, I think, that a keen young man born in the old Keystone State, but a resident of the State of Maine, entered the House of Representatives. It was a time when the sky was lowering, when the horizon was filled with clouds indicating a tempest. It was just before the war. The clouds and tempest burst upon the country, and the war ensued, which raged for four long years. Fortunately for us there were at the helm of the ship of State the right men, and it was manned with the right crew. After the whirlwinds of war had raged for four years the elements of strength of one of the contending parties gave away and peace at length settled down upon the country. Then ensued the contest for reconstruction, and it occupied nearly three or four years more. During all of that time that young man always true, always daring, always brave, always eloquent, applied his talent in all the debates and in all the proceedings which were necessary, either to carry on the war or to bring about reconstruction upon a proper basis. When reconstruction had been secured, and during the period of these controversies, his reputation had been emerging, growing, towering until at last when in 1868 reconstruction had been practically secured, his reputation was towering before the country, and his name was one of the great names of the country that had become spread abroad all over the land. It had become a household word; it was familiar in every corner; it was looked up to from every point of the country, that name was the Hon. James G. Blaine, the Senator from Maine. [Great outburst of enthusiasm.] When the stormy period of Andrew Johnson's administration was passed away, a new passing away, and the nomination of General Grant was made to the country for the Presidency of the United States, all eyes in the northern section of the country turned up to the Hon. James G. Blaine. He was called upon to canvass the country. He canvassed the country from Maine to the Mississippi and beyond. He made himself familiar with the great North and the great West. The people became familiar with him in the North and the great West, and he had about him that wonderful power of attraction which half a century ago was possessed in a most eminent degree also by another great man in this country, the great son of the great State of Kentucky—Henry Clay. In the second nomination of General Grant in 1872, he was called upon in the same way, and traversed through the country exercising his power, his ability and his eloquence for the cause of his country. In the Convention which was held at Cincinnati four

years ago, he had become the leading candidate of the northern people for the Presidency of the United States.

## SPEECH OF GENERAL GARFIELD.

Mr. President—I have witnessed the extraordinary scenes of this convention with deep solicitude, and no emotion touches my heart more quickly than a sentiment in honor of a great and noble character; but I am sat on these seats and witnessed these demonstrations, it seemed to me you were a human ocean in a tempest. I have seen the sea lashed into fury and tossed into spray, and its grandeur moves the soul of the dumbest man; but I remember that it is not the billows, but the calm level of the sea from which all heights and depths are measured [applause] when the storm has passed, and the hour of calm settles on the ocean. When the sunlight bathes its smooth surface, then the astronomer and surveyor takes the level from which he measures all terrestrial heights and depths. [Applause.] Gentlemen of the Convention, your present temper may not mark the healthful pulse of our people nor our enthusiasm.

When the emotions of the hour have subsided we shall find that calm level of public opinion below the storm from which the thoughts of a majority of the people are to be measured, and by which their final action will be determined. [Applause.] Not here in this brilliant circle, where 15,000 men and women are assembled, is the destiny of the Republican party to be decided. [That is so!] Not here, where I see the enthusiastic faces of seven hundred and fifty-six delegates waiting to cast their votes into the urn and determine the choice of the Republic. [Applause.] But by four million Republican freemen, where the thoughtful voters, with wives and children about them, with the calm thoughts inspired by love of home and love of country with the history of the past, the hopes of the future and knowledge of the great men who have adorned and blessed our nation in days gone by. There God prepares the verdict that shall determine the wisdom of our work to-night. [Applause.] Not in Chicago, in the heat of June, but in the sober, quiet that comes to them between now and November in the silence of deliberate judgment will this great question be settled. [Cries of good.] Let us aid them to-night; [great applause] but now gentlemen, of the convention, what do we want? A voice, [Garfield, followed by applause.] Bear with me a moment bear with me for this cause, and for a moment listen that you may hear. [Cries of good.] Twenty-five years ago this Republic was wearing a terrible chain of bondage. Long familiarity with the traffic in the bodies and souls of men had paralyzed the consciences of a majority of our people. The baleful doctrine of State Sovereignty had shackled and weakened the noblest and most beneficent powers of the national government, and the grasping power of slavery was seizing the virgin territories of the West and dragging them into the den of eternal bondage. At that crisis the Republican party was born. It drew its first inspiration from that fire of liberty which God has lighted in every human heart, and which all the powers of ignorance and tyranny can never wholly extinguish. [Applause.] The Republican party came to deliver and save the Republic. It entered the arena where the beleaguered and assailed territories were struggling for freedom, and drew around them the sacred circle of liberty which the demon of slavery had never dared to cross. It made them free forever. [loud applause and cries of good.] Strengthened by its victory on the frontier, the young party under the leadership of that great man, who, on this spot twenty years ago was made the leader, it entered the National Capitol and assumed the high duties of the government. [Applause.] The light which shone from its banner dispelled the darkness in which slavery had enshrouded the Capital, and to that melted the shackles of every slave and consumed in the fire of liberty every slave-pen within the shadow of the Capital. Our great national industries by an unprotected policy were themselves protected, and the streams of revenue flowed in such feeble currents that the treasury itself was well nigh empty. The money of the people was the wretched notes of two thousand uncontrolled and irresponsible State banking corporations which were filling the country with a circulation that poisoned rather than sustained the life of business. [loud applause.] The Republican party changed all this. It abolished the babel of confusion and gave the country a currency as national as its flag. Based it upon the sacred faith of the people, [applause]; it threw its protecting arm around our great industries, and they stood erect as with new life; it filled with the spirit of true nationality all the great functions of the government; it confronted a rebellion of unexampled magnitude, with slavery behind it; and under God fought the final battle of liberty until the victory was won; then after the storms of battle were heard the sweet, calm words of peace spoken by the conquering nation, and saying to the conquered foe that lay prostrate at its feet: "This is our only revenge, that you join us in lifting into the serene firmament of the constitution to shine stars to shine ever and ever in the immortal principles of truth and justice, and that all men, white or black shall be free and stand equal before the law." [loud applause.] Then came the questions of the reconstruction, of the public debt and the public faith in the settlement of these questions. The Republican party has completed its twenty-fifth year of glorious existence, and it has sent us here for another lustre of duty and of victory. How shall we do this great work? We cannot do it by our friends by assailing our Republican brethren. [Great applause and cries of good.] God forbid that I should say one word to cast a shadow upon any name on the roll of our heroes. This coming fight is our Thermopylae. We are standing upon a narrow isthmus. If our Spartan hosts are united we can withstand all the Greeks that the Xerxes of Democracy can bring against us. Let us hold our ground this one year, for the stars in their course fight for us in the future. The census to be taken this year will bring reinforcements and continued power. [Applause.] But in order to win this victory now, we want the vote of every Republican, of

[great applause.] of every Blaine man and every anti-Blaine man, the vote of every follower of every candidate is needed to make our success certain. [Applause.]

When the State of New York was called, Mr. Conkling mounted a reporter's table and spoke as follows:

## CONKLING'S SPEECH.

When asked whence comes our candidate, we say from Appomattox. [Applause.] Obeying instructions, I should never dare to disregard, expressing also my own firm conviction, I rise in behalf of the great State of New York to propose a nomination with which the country and the Republican party can grandly win. The election before us will be the Austerlitz of American politics. It will decide whether for years to come the country shall be Republican or Cossack. The need of the hour is a candidate who can carry doubtful States North and South, and believing that he more more surely than any other can carry New York against any opponent, and can carry not only the North, but several States of the North, New York is for Ulysses S. Grant; he alone of living Republicans has carried New York as a Presidential candidate. Once he carried it even according to a Democratic count, and twice he carried it by the peoples' vote, and he is stronger now, and the Republican party with its standard in his hand is stronger now than in 1868 or 1872. Never defeated in war or in peace, his name is the most illustrious borne by living man, and his services attest his greatness, and the country knows them by heart his fame was born not alone of things written and said, but of the arduous greatness of things done, and dangers and emergencies will search in vain in the future as they have searched in vain in the past for any other on whom the nation leans with such confidence and trust. Standing on the highest eminence of human distinction, and having filled all lands with his renown, modest, firm, simple and self-poised, he has seen not only the titled but the poor and the lowly in the uttermost ends of the earth rise and uncover before him. He has studied the needs and the defects of many systems of the Government, and he comes back a better American than ever with a wealth of knowledge and experience. Added to the hard, common sense, which so conspicuously distinguished him in all the fierce light that beat upon him throughout the most eventful trying and perilous sixteen years of the nation's history, never having had a policy to enforce against the will of the people, he never betrayed a cause or a friend, and the people will never betray or desert him. Villified and reviled ruthlessly aspersed by numberless presses, not in other lands but in his own, have strengthened and secured his hold on the public heart. The ammunition of calumny has all been exploded; the powder has all been burned; once its force is spent and Grant's name will glitter as a bright and imperishable star in the diadems of the Republic when those who have tried to tarnish it have mouldered in forgotten graves.

Therefore, I say gentlemen and brethren, graves and their memories and epitaphs shall have vanished utterly. Never elated by success, never depressed by adversity, he has ever in peace as in war, shown the very genius of common sense, the terms he presented for Lee's surrender foreshadowed the wisest principles and prophecies of true reconstruction victories in the greatest of modern wars.

Mr. Billings, of Vermont, put Mr. Edmunds in nomination, and Mr. Cassidy, of Wisconsin, did the same thing for Mr. Washburne, when at 11:45 o'clock the convention adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock a. m.

Chicago, June 7.—The bright sky and warm sunshine of this morning had the effect of turning thousands of people towards the Exposition Building whom the murky weather of the latter part of last week kept away. As a consequence the streets in front of the building were crowded with an eager throng, whose main desire was to hear the result of the long expected first ballot.

Inside the hall the galleries filled up fast, and the delegates were in their seats in quicker order than on any previous day. A large number of ladies graced the occasion by their presence. When Logan entered he was loudly cheered, which caused many to remark the presence of a large Grant element in the galleries. The scene on the floor was a decidedly animated one, much electioneering and bulldozing being indulged in among the delegates. Don Cameron and others were especially notable for their activity. The popularity of General Garfield received another proof this morning. When the distinguished Ohioan entered the hall the galleries rose to greet him, and cheer after cheer peeled forth as he walked to his seat among the solid men from the Buckeye State. General Franz Sigel came to the door without a ticket, and simply announced his name. The patriotic doorkeeper uttered the battle cry of the distinguished German brigade, "We fight mit Sigel," and admitted the German to the hall.

Senator Conkling, true to his habit, entered late. The crowd gave him the usual ovation, applauding, stamping and cheering. It was 10:45 o'clock when Chairman Hoar called the convention to order, and invited Rev. Dr. Everest, of Plymouth Church, to offer prayer. A great calm fell at once upon the body and continued until the prayer was finished. The announcement made from the platform that excursion tickets would be good for twenty-four hours after the adjournment of the convention, was greeted with applause. The appeal for good order made by the Chairman was in excellent taste and was loudly cheered. The call of the roll for the first ballot

proceeded amidst uniform silence, occasional cheers followed the announcement of votes for the respective favorites of the people of the galleries. When New York was called, Conkling arose and announced that he desired that each individual delegate be called for his preference. This was agreed to. The result of this strategy was plainly apparent when the vote was announced. Four delegates went over to Grant, giving him a gain of four votes. When, upon the announcement of the vote of Pennsylvania it was seen that Grant had lost three votes in that State there was loud cheering. The audience kept good natured throughout, and laughed at the Territorial delegates when they divided their two voices between two candidates.

The balloting proceeded with wearying monotony, until after the eighteenth ballot when the Convention adjourned until 7 o'clock p. m. The following is the result of the balloting:

## FIRST BALLOT.

Grant, 304; Blaine, 284; Sherman, 93; Edmunds, 34; Washburne, 39; Windom, 10.

## SECOND BALLOT.

Grant, 305; Blaine, 284; Sherman, 94; Edmunds, 32; Washburne, 31; Windom, 10; Garfield, 1.

## THIRD BALLOT.

Grant, 305; Blaine, 282; Sherman, 93; Edmunds, 32; Washburne, 31; Windom, 10; Garfield, 1; Harrison, 1.

## FOURTH BALLOT.

Grant, 305; Blaine, 281; Sherman, 95; Edmunds, 32; Washburne, 31; Windom, 10; Garfield, 1.

## FIFTH BALLOT.

Grant, 305; Blaine, 280; Sherman, 95; Edmunds, 32; Washburne, 31; Windom, 10; Garfield, 2.

## SIXTH BALLOT.

Grant, 305; Blaine, 281; Sherman, 94; Edmunds, 32; Washburne, 31; Windom, 10; Garfield, 2.

## SEVENTH BALLOT.

Grant, 305; Blaine, 281; Sherman, 94; Edmunds, 32; Washburne, 31; Windom, 10; Garfield, 2.

## EIGHTH BALLOT.

Grant, 308; Blaine, 284; Sherman, 91; Edmunds, 31; Washburne, 32; Windom, 10; Garfield, 1.

## NINTH BALLOT.

Grant, 306; Blaine, 282; Sherman, 90; Edmunds, 31; Washburne, 32; Windom, 10; Garfield, 2.

## TENTH BALLOT.

Grant, 305; Blaine, 282; Sherman, 92; Edmunds, 31; Washburne, 32; Windom, 10; Garfield, 2; Hayes, 1.

## ELEVENTH BALLOT.

Grant, 305; Blaine, 281; Sherman, 93; Edmunds, 31; Washburne, 32; Windom, 10; Garfield, 2.

## TWELFTH BALLOT.

Grant, 304; Blaine, 283; Sherman, 93; Edmunds, 31; Washburne, 33; Windom, 10; Garfield, 1; Hayes, 1.

## THIRTEENTH BALLOT.

Grant, 305; Blaine, 285; Sherman, 89; Edmunds, 31; Washburne, 33; Windom, 10; Garfield, 1.

## FOURTEENTH BALLOT.

Grant, 305; Blaine, 285; Sherman, 89; Edmunds, 31; Washburne, 35; Windom, 10.

## FIFTEENTH BALLOT.

Grant, 309; Blaine, 281; Sherman, 88; Edmunds, 31; Washburne, 36; Windom, 10.

## SIXTEENTH BALLOT.

Grant, 306; Blaine, 283; Sherman, 88; Edmunds, 31; Washburne, 36; Windom, 10.

## SEVENTEENTH BALLOT.

Grant, 303; Blaine, 284; Sherman, 90; Edmunds, 31; Washburne, 36; Windom, 10; Davis, 1.

## EIGHTEENTH BALLOT.

Grant, 305; Blaine, 283; Sherman, 92; Edmunds, 31; Washburne, 35; Windom, 10.

## NIGHT SESSION.

When seven o'clock arrived, the hour to which the convention adjourned, but few delegates were in their seats, but the galleries were well filled. The first main feature of public approval was on the arrival of General Logan, who received generous applause. Later on came Mr. Conkling and General Garfield, who were pretty equally divided in the honors. It was twenty-five minutes past seven o'clock when the Chair called the convention to order. Mr. Hoar again requested the galleries to refrain from applauding and promised that they should be cleared. The roll was then called on the

## NINETEENTH BALLOT.

Alabama, Grant, 16; Blaine, 1; Sherman, 3; Arkansas, Grant, 12; California, Blaine, 12; Colorado, Grant, 6; Connecticut, Blaine, 3; Washington, 9; Delaware, Blaine, 6; Florida, Grant, 8; Georgia, Grant, 6; Blaine, 8; Sherman, 8; Illinois, Grant, 24; Blaine, 10; Washburne, 8; Indiana, Grant, 2; Blaine, 22; Sherman, 22; Kansas, Grant, 4; Blaine, 6; Kentucky, Grant, 20; Blaine, 2; Louisiana, Grant, 8; Blaine, 4; Sherman, 4; Maine, Blaine, 146; Maryland, Grant, 8; Blaine, 5; Sherman, 3; Massachusetts, Grant, 4; Sherman, 2; Edmunds, 19; Washburne, 1; Michigan, Grant, 1; Blaine, 21; Minnesota, Windom, 10; Mississippi, Grant, 6; Blaine, 4; Sherman, 6; Missouri, Grant, 29; Washburne, 1; Nebraska, Blaine, 6; Nevada, Blaine, 6; New Hampshire, Blaine, 18; Washburne, 2; New York, Grant, 50; Blaine, 18; Sherman, 2; North Carolina, Grant, 5; Sherman, 15; Ohio, Blaine, 9; Sherman, 34; Edmunds, 1; Oregon, Blaine, 6; Pennsylvania, Grant, 34; Blaine, 21; Sherman, 1; Garfield, 1; Rhode Island, Blaine, 8; South Carolina, Grant, 12; Blaine, 1; Sherman, 1; Tennessee, Grant, 16; Blaine, 16; Sherman, 1; Texas, Grant, 13; Blaine, 1; Sherman, 13; Vermont, Edmunds, 10; Virginia, Grant, 16; Blaine, 3; Sherman, 3; West Virginia, Grant, 1; Blaine, 4; Wisconsin, Grant, 1; Blaine, 7; Sherman, 3; Washburne, 9; Arizona, Blaine, 2; Dakota, Grant, 1; Blaine, 1; District of Columbia, Grant, 1; Blaine, 1; Idaho, Blaine, 2; Mon-

tana, Blaine, 2; New Mexico, Blaine, 2; Utah, Grant, 1; Blaine, 1; Washington, Blaine, 2; Wyoming, Grant, 1; Blaine, 1. Whole number of votes cast, 755; necessary to a choice, 378. Totals—Grant, 305; Blaine, 279; Sherman, 93; Edmunds, 31; Windom, 10; Washburne, 32; Hartranft, 1; Garfield, 1.

## THE TWENTIETH BALLOT.

same as nineteenth, except in Georgia, one vote changed from Blaine to Grant; in Indiana three votes from Blaine to Washburne; in North Carolina, one vote from Sherman to Grant; in Tennessee, one vote from Blaine to Grant; in Virginia, two votes from Sherman to Blaine. Totals—Grant, 308; Blaine, 276; Sherman, 93; Edmunds, 31; Windom, 10; Washburne, 35; Garfield, 1; Hartranft, 1.

## THE TWENTY-FIRST BALLOT.

same as twentieth, except North Carolina one vote changed from Grant to Sherman; in Texas, one vote from Grant to Blaine; in Virginia, one vote from Blaine to Sherman; in District of Columbia, one vote from Grant to Sherman. Totals—Grant, 305; Blaine, 276; Sherman, 93; Edmunds, 31; Washburne, 35; Windom, 10; Hartranft, 1; Garfield, 1.

## THE TWENTY-SECOND BALLOT.

differs from the twenty-first only in the following respect: In Florida, one vote changed from Grant to Sherman, in North Carolina that delegate changed back from Sherman to Grant, and in Texas one vote from Blaine to Sherman. Totals—Grant, 305; Blaine, 275; Sherman, 97; Edmunds, 31; Windom, 10; Washburne, 35; Garfield, 1; Hartranft, 1.

## THE TWENTY-THIRD BALLOT.

showed the following changes: In Indiana one vote from Sherman to Blaine; in North Carolina that delegate transferred himself from Grant to Sherman again; in Pennsylvania one vote from Hartranft to Garfield, and in West Virginia one vote from Blaine to Washburne. Totals—Grant, 304; Blaine, 275; Sherman, 97; Edmunds, 31; Windom, 10; Washburne, 36; Garfield, 2.

## THE TWENTY-FOURTH BALLOT.

showed, as usual, changes in the vote in the Southern States. When Louisiana was called the Chairman of the delegation after announcing the result, asked to have the delegation polled, but as no delegate questioned the correctness of the vote the Chair refused to order it. The changes were: In Louisiana two votes from Sherman to Blaine; in Mississippi one vote from Sherman to Blaine; in Missouri one vote from Sherman to Grant; in North Carolina that delegate returned from Sherman to Grant; in Tennessee one vote from Grant to Blaine; in West Virginia one vote from Washburne to Blaine. Totals—Grant, 305; Blaine, 279; Sherman, 93; Edmunds, 31; Washburne, 35; Windom, 10; Garfield, 2.

## THE TWENTY-FIFTH BALLOT.

resulted in the following changes: In Mississippi one vote from Grant to Washburne, one vote from Grant to Sherman; in North Carolina that delegate got back to Sherman, again deserting Grant; in Texas one vote from Sherman to Blaine, in Wisconsin one vote from Washburne to Blaine. Totals—Grant, 302; Blaine, 281; Sherman, 49; Edmunds, 31; Windom, 10; Washburne, 35; Garfield, 2.

When New Mexico was called General Tracy, of New York, challenged the vote, and the roll was demanded. The poll showed both votes for Blaine, the same as announced. The announcement of the ballot was received with tremendous cheers.

## THE TWENTY-SIXTH BALLOT.

only changes were, one vote in North Carolina from Sherman to Grant; in Wisconsin, one vote from Blaine to Washburne. Totals—Grant, 303; Blaine, 280; Sherman, 93; Edmunds, 31; Washburne, 35; Windom, 10; Garfield, 2.

## THE TWENTY-SEVENTH BALLOT.

same as twenty-sixth, except in Maryland, one vote from Sherman to Grant; in Mississippi, one vote from Sherman to Grant and one from Washburne to Grant; in North Carolina, one vote from Grant to Sherman; in Tennessee, one vote from Blaine to Washburne; in Texas, one vote from Blaine to Grant; in District of Columbia, one vote from Blaine to Sherman. Totals—Grant, 306; Blaine, 277; Sherman, 93; Edmunds, 31; Windom, 10; Washburne, 36; Garfield, 2.

## THE TWENTY-EIGHTH BALLOT.

showed only the following changes: In North Carolina one vote from Sherman to Grant; in Tennessee one vote from Washburne to Blaine; in District of Columbia one vote from Sherman to Blaine.

The following is the vote by States: Alabama, Grant, 16; Blaine, 1; Sherman, 3; Arkansas, Grant, 12; California, Blaine, 12; Colorado, Grant, 6; Connecticut, Blaine, 3; Washington, 9; Delaware, Blaine, 6; Florida, Grant, 7; Blaine, 7; Sherman, 8; Illinois, Grant, 24; Blaine, 10; Washburne, 8; Indiana, Grant, 2; Blaine, 22; Sherman, 22; Kansas, Grant, 4; Blaine, 6; Kentucky, Grant, 20; Blaine, 2; Louisiana, Grant, 8; Blaine, 4; Sherman, 4; Maine, Blaine, 146; Maryland, Grant, 8; Blaine, 5; Sherman, 3; Massachusetts, Grant, 4; Sherman, 2; Edmunds, 19; Washburne, 1; Michigan, Grant, 1; Blaine, 21; Minnesota, Windom, 10; Mississippi, Grant, 6; Blaine, 4; Sherman, 6; Missouri, Grant, 29; Washburne, 1; Nebraska, Blaine, 6; Nevada, Blaine, 6; New Hampshire, Blaine, 18; Washburne, 2; New York, Grant, 50; Blaine, 18; Sherman, 2; North Carolina, Grant, 6; Sherman, 14; Ohio, Blaine, 9; Sherman, 34; Edmunds, 1; Oregon, Blaine, 6; Pennsylvania, Grant, 34; Blaine, 21; Sherman, 1; Garfield, 2; Rhode Island, Blaine, 8; South Carolina, Grant, 12; Blaine, 1; Sherman, 1; Tennessee, Grant, 16; Blaine, 16; Sherman, 1; Texas, Grant, 13; Blaine, 1; Sherman, 13; Vermont, Edmunds, 10; Virginia, Grant, 16; Blaine, 3; Sherman, 3; West Virginia, Grant, 1; Blaine, 4; Wisconsin, Grant, 1; Blaine, 7; Sherman, 3; Washburne, 9; Arizona, Blaine, 2; Dakota, Grant, 1; Blaine, 1; District of Columbia, Grant, 1; Blaine, 1; Idaho, Blaine, 2; Mon-

The announcement of the ballot was received with cheers and calls. A delegate from Massachusetts moved to adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow. Declined. This decision of the Chair, and after another vote and a demand for the roll-call, the motion was withdrawn and the call of states on the motion to adjourn showed a majority in the affirmative, and at 10 o'clock, the convention was declared adjourned until 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

## The Ready Revolver.

Newburg, N. Y., June 4.—John G. Thompson, Jr., of Ohio, son of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at Washington, was shot and seriously wounded in the abdomen to-day at Highland Falls, by Beaumont Buck. Both were candidates for admission to the West Point Military Academy, and attending preparatory school. Buck, who had been made the victim of a mild form of hazing by the other students, became enraged at some remark to-day, drew a revolver and shot Thompson. Buck gave himself up to Justice Avery and was committed to the county jail to await the result of Thompson's injuries. The bullet passed through the latter's body. His condition is critical. Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson was telegraphed for at once.

Buck is a son of J. G. H. Buck, President of Dallas College, Texas. Just before the shooting Thompson had taken Buck to task for a statement Buck was credited with having made to West Point cadets, to the effect that he had cleaned out Hughes' whole school. Buck denied making the statement. After wrangling awhile Buck backed away from Thompson about six feet and drew a revolver, remarking with threats that he would stand no more of this, fired at Thompson. Buck told Justice Avery the students had used him worse than a nigger. He does not realize his situation. He said if he could not arrange matters so as to report at West Point June 12th, he would have to get his Congressman to re-appoint him, when he would try it again in September.

## Indian War Expected.

Denver, Col., June 3.—The Tribune's Santa Fe special says: A special from Los Vegas, says that M. A. Alters, President of the New Mexico and Southern Railway, has received what is considered reliable information, that the Navajo and Utes had a grand pow wow near Cerna Arnillo, New Mexico, and it is understood the result of the Council was to make war in common against the whites. If true, this is very important, and troops should be sent at once to the Navajo reservation, and the Ute country, although Col. Buell with four companies of the Fifteenth Cavalry and some other troops are marching to Fort Wingate, which is almost in the centre of the Navajo reservation. Still his force is entirely too small to prevent an outbreak. The Navajos are rich in cattle, horses and sheep, and could place at least six hundred men in the field.

## Congratulated.

Chicago, June 4.—Hon. A. W. Campbell, of the West Virginia delegation, received this evening the following dispatch from Wheeling, signed by a large number of prominent Republicans of that city:

WHEELING, June 4, 1880.  
To A. W. Campbell, Chairman of the West Virginia Delegation, Palmer House:

A host of earnest Republicans here, after a conference, send you greeting, believing that we express the unanimous enthusiastic sentiment of the people of West Virginia. Chairman Campbell and the dissenting delegation are hereby congratulated for their firmness in the support of individual freedom of thought and speech, and for the credit they have this day reflected on their State in the immediate presence of the grand Republic.

## A Virginia Duel.

Richmond, Va., June 7.—A duel took place yesterday morning between W. C. Elam, editor of the Whig, and Col. Thomas Smith, son of ex-Governor Smith. Elam was severely but not fatally wounded at the first fire. The duel grew out of comment in the Whig upon the Refunder. The article denounced the ex-Governor among others. Hence the implication of his son in the affair. Warrants are out for the arrest of all parties concerned.

## An Empress Buried.

St. Petersburg, June 7.—The remains of the Empress were removed to Petropavlovsk Fortress at noon to-day. An immense crowd witnessed the procession, which consisted of various military detachments, court officials, standard bearers, the clergy, decorations, orders of Knighthood, and charitable and other societies. The Emperor and Grand Dukes followed the hearse on horseback.

## A Fatal Gale.

Cincinnati, O., June 7.—A great gale blew throughout Ohio all day yesterday. At Bethesda, near Ada, O., a brick church was blown down during service, fatally injuring Rev. Mr. Strout, H. McKinley, and another man, and dangerously injuring some twenty others.

## Fire.

Ashland, Ohio, June 7.—A fire here yesterday destroyed the City Hall and business rooms of W. G. Hillman, groceries, and Parmaly and Mann, dry goods. Total loss, \$35,000; insurance, \$25,000.

The heated term continues. The thermometer in a sheltered spot at 2:30 p. m. marks 92°. Two deaths from sunstroke occurred to-day, and three prostrations. Brooklyn reports four cases of sunstroke, one fatal. In Jersey City, one man died to-day, and in Newburgh one Irish emigrant. The Captain of a schooner bound down the Hudson also died from heat.

Paris, June 3.—The duel between Rochefort and Koechlin only occupied two minutes. Rochefort's sword, while parrying a thrust, slipped from his gloved hand and Koechlin's sword entered the lower part of Rochefort's chest below the sternum and false ribs.



# HEADQUARTERS FOR DRY GOODS & CARPETS

I desire to inform my old friends and patrons that I have opened out in my OWN ROOMS, just South of the Post-office, where I shall be happy to serve them with GOOD GOODS and at LOWEST PRICES.

## FOR CASH!

GIVE ME A CALL.

C. W. TALBURT.

### The Greencastle Banner.

Additional Local.

Miss Lessie Harrah and her niece, Miss May Short, of Worthington, Ind., are visiting at Wm. Tennants.

Our business men are completing arrangements for a mammoth Fourth of July celebration, the biggest affair for years.

### Death of Riley Springer.

Last night between seven and eight o'clock, while on his way home from Greencastle, Riley Springer was struck by a special train bound north bearing the directors of the L. N. & C. R. R., on a tour of inspection over the road, and instantly killed. He had been in town in the afternoon on business, and was walking up the track on his way home. When near the Ed Crow farm the engineer saw him, rang his bell, whistled and finally reversed the engine but too late. The train was stopped, and returned to town with the body, which was bruised and broken, not mangled, and surgical aid summoned, but life was extinct. Mr. Springer was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, in 1812, was in his sixty-ninth year. He moved to this State in 1840, settling in Decatur county, and returned to Kentucky some time later where he lived several years, moving in 1849 to Putnam county, on Walnut Creek in Floyd township, where he married Miss Susan Smith in 1851. The fruit of this union was five children, four of whom are living, two daughters and two sons, all grown. Farming has been his occupation all his life, save a few years when he ran a saw-mill near his home, about four miles northeast of here, in the vicinity of Maple Grove. Mr. Springer has been a sound Republican all his life, even in the dark days of the war when to be a Union man "up the creek" was attended with no little peril. Rough in his exterior, there never was a better-hearted, kinder man than he, and he was a friend to all his neighbors. Everybody knew him. He had recently made application for membership in Mt. Pleasant M. E. church, and was to have been received soon, but for this dreadful interposition. The funeral services, by Rev. W. A. Smith, will take place this afternoon at Mr. Springer's home, and the interment will be in Mt. Pleasant cemetery.

The coroner held an inquest last night and returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts as stated.

### Real Estate Transfers.

John S. Jennings to Theodore C. Jennings, pt. lot 97, O. P., Greencastle, \$4,000.00.  
George A. Bunton et al. to Lucy A. Bunton, 2030-100 acres in Marion tp., \$900.00.  
Lucy A. Bunton to Henry T. Bunton, 29 acres in Marion tp., \$1,100.00.  
James B. Brumfield to S. D. Williams, lot 6, blk. 2, Russellville, \$50.  
Milroy Gordon to Adam Ader, 120 acres in Floyd tp., \$3,900.  
David E. Suss to W. F. Kerr, 20 acres in Cloverdale tp., \$250.  
W. F. Kerr to George S. Kerr, 40 acres in Cloverdale tp., \$700.  
David E. Suss to George S. Kerr, 20 acres in Cloverdale tp., \$250.  
Malinda Humphreys to J. H. Humphreys, 6 acres in Mill Creek tp., \$180.  
Emily J. Humphreys to Malinda Humphreys, 36 acres in Mill Creek tp., \$1,000.  
Hiram J. Staley to Malinda Humphreys, 17 acres in Mill Creek tp., \$510.  
W. B. Gillespie to Joseph L. Myers, land in Russell tp., \$400.  
Jesse A. Coltharp to John Coltharp, land in Washington tp., love.  
James P. Silvey to S. L. James, land in Franklin tp., \$30.  
Nancy M. O'Daniel to R. Michael, 330 acres in Cloverdale tp., \$500.  
James S. Dryden to James A. Dryden, 61 acres in Russell tp., \$3,000.00.  
James F. Booker to Henry R. Shotts, land in Jackson tp., \$30.  
James T. Denny, Com'r. to John Hester, 20 acres in Marion tp., \$1,250.  
J. J. Quinn to Chas. H. Osborn, pt. lot 19, Knightley's chg., Greencastle, \$100.  
Richard J. Tolin to Henry H. Hillis, 80 acres in Greencastle tp., \$1,200.  
Henry H. Hillis to George B. Hillis, 80 acres in Greencastle tp., \$1,200.  
John B. W. Cunningham to Wm. H. Keller, land in Jefferson tp., \$95.  
Marshall A. Moore to Reuben Pulse, lot 7, in Sellers sub division, Greencastle, \$138.50.  
Irene Pulse to John G. Tennant, pt. lot 8, blk. 6, central survey, Greencastle, \$120.  
T. S. Boyd to John Williams, lot 33, Putnamville, \$1,000.  
James R. Reed to Jonathan Reed, land in Greencastle tp., \$300.  
James J. Lewis to Deborah L. Pugh, lot 46, chg., Cloverdale, \$500.  
E. W. Lewis to Deborah L. Pugh, lot 46, chg., Cloverdale, \$2,000.  
City of Greencastle to Trustees of M. E. Church, Greencastle, pt. lot 196, old plat, Greencastle, \$2,200.  
Trustees of Presbyterian church to Trustees M. E. Church, lot 99, O. P., Greencastle, \$1,500.  
Thos. Gardner to Andrew C. Frakes, land in Monroe tp., \$1,375.75.  
Wm. H. Scott to John F. Davis, 100 acres in Russell tp., \$8,000.  
James M. Ruark to James W. Dar-

nell, land in Monroe tp., \$4,400.  
Wm. H. Crow, Com'r. to Mariah Darnall, pt. lot 70 and 71, chg., Greencastle, \$400.  
Joel H. Shinn to W. S. Varguson, land in Floyd tp., \$1,180.  
Felix T. McWhirter to Susan D. Smith, land in Greencastle tp., \$1.  
Kate Cooper to Sarah M. McGrew, lot 10, blk. 1, Berry's chg., G. C., \$50.  
John D. Reed, Com'r. to Levi Hasty, 80 acres in Madison tp., \$1,360.  
Richard H. Biddle to Samuel C. Peck, 65 acres in Jackson tp., \$2,205.  
Sarah M. Hartley to Cynthia J. Hawn, lot 41, E. chg., Greencastle, \$3,600.  
Willis G. Neff, Com'r. to Allan Darnall, land in Floyd tp., \$80.  
Aminda J. Ratcliff to Maria Darnall, pt. lots 79 and 71, E. chg., Greencastle, \$400.  
S. D. Irvin to Levi Hasty, land in Madison tp., \$1,000.

The Democrats nominated the following ticket at Indianapolis yesterday: For Governor, Franklin Landers; Lieutenant-Governor, I. P. Gray; Judge, 3d District, J. T. Scott; 5th District, J. A. S. Mitchell; Secretary of State, J. G. Shanklin; Auditor, M. D. Manson; Clerk Supreme Court, Gabriel Schmuck; Reporter, A. N. Martin; Attorney-General, T. W. Woolen; Superintendent Public Instruction, A. C. Goodwin, of Floyd county.

### Unclaimed Letters.

Remaining unclaimed for in the Greencastle, Ind., Postoffice, June 3, 1880:  
Adams Jacob Goodwin Dr. Chas.  
Bridgetown Mrs. Mat'ia Leancy Hugh  
Brown John Shilling George  
Cole R. C. & Co. Taylor Eli  
Gray Mrs. Nancy J. Willis Billie

### Marriage Licenses.

Frank Young and Louisa Mullins.  
Dorcas M. Mullins and Hannah Wheeler.  
William L. Powell and Edna D. Daniel.  
Louis W. Hale and Emma S. Byrd.  
Lemuel Wallace and Emma E. Buis.  
Mablon Rogers and Jane Gaines.  
John W. Cole and Caroline Stewart.

### Died.

TABLET.—On June 4th, 1880, in Cloverdale tp., Anna Taber, aged 70 years, 3 months and 1 day.  
COLTHARP.—On June 4th, 1880, in Reelsville, J. A. Coltharp, aged 34 years.

### Religious Services next Sunday.

COLLEGE AVENUE CHURCH.—CHILDREN'S DAY ON SUNDAY.—Next Sunday will be devoted to the interests of the children of the church and Sunday School. The pastor will preach at 10:30 a.m., a short sermon. Parents will bring their children with them on Sunday morning. The Sunday School will meet at 4 p.m. Lesson Matt. 28, 8-29, subject, "After the Resurrection."  
The following is the programme for the evening services at 7:45:  
1. Voluntary by the Orchestra.  
2. Music by the School.  
3. Prayer.  
4. Anthem.  
5. Performance by Mrs. Husher's Primary class.  
6. Recitation by Florence Beag.  
7. Music.  
8. Recitation by Jeanie Frost.  
9. By Louisa Farver.  
10. Music.  
11. Recitation by Kate Langsdale.  
12. Music.  
13. Address by Major J. Birch.  
14. Prayer.  
15. A little speech by a little girl.  
16. Song.  
17. Benediction.

### Young Men's State Republican Club.

At a meeting of the representatives of the Young Men's Republican Clubs, held at the rooms of the Indianapolis club, Monday afternoon, June 7, a temporary organization of a State club was effected, and the undersigned were authorized to request each club in the State to send five delegates to a meeting to be held at the Young Men's Republican club-rooms, in Bates block, Indianapolis, on the evening of June 16, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of permanently organizing a State association of young Republicans. All young men's Republican clubs are requested to select such delegates in time.  
J. O. HARDESTY, Pres. pro tem.  
C. F. ROBBINS, Sec. pro tem.  
M. N. DIAL.  
T. M. BOSSON.  
A. W. WISHARD.  
Executive Committee.

### The Irish Republican Convention at Indianapolis.

The time is past that the Democracy hold a mortgage on the Irish race in America. For years they have been counted on as solid for the Democratic ticket under all circumstances. They have been the levers of wood and drawers of water for their self-appointed masters who have no use for them, except to do the voting. It is expected that there will be a large attendance at this convention and steps will be taken to place before the Irish-American voters of the country the principles of the two parties in such a light as will cause many of them to repudiate their old masters and vote with the party that has done more for the laboring men of this country than all the other political parties that ever existed.  
Gold and silver are now reckoned in Wall street New York, by the ton, and the specie vaults built by the government two years ago are found to be too small. The present influx of hard money is beyond all expectation. One hundred and twenty tons of gold in government hands! What an enormous sum! To this however, is to be added 630 tons of silver.

### Ephraim Holland Shot.

Ephraim Holland was shot on the street last night, without any warning either by dispute, altercation, quarrel, or other sign. His wound is serious. The killing of Holland has been attempted several times, and the event was expected. It was expected as a political murder, because of the circumstances and the previous attempts. Holland was the direct manager of the bands of repeaters and other fraudulent voters who made the elections in this city a great crime in 1876. He was convicted in the United States District Court, and imprisoned a year in the Montgomery County Jail, during which he was furnished with means to fare sumptuously. While Holland was Captain of the repeaters, there were other Democratic statesmen behind who handled the money, which is supposed to have come from Tilden. At the trial Holland refused to disclose these parties, and up to this time has not revealed them. But he has left this service of the Democratic party, has ceased to make his wand return a Democratic majority, and it is understood that the unrevealed members of the former gang fear that he will disclose their guilt. Somehow the rumor got about that a revelation was to be made by Holland in the county convention here, before the national convention. Since this change in Holland there have been several attempts to kill him, some of which, at least, show a deliberate purpose, without any immediate provocation. There had become a common expectation that Holland would be killed, in order to extinguish what he knew of political crimes in this county. This shooting only carries out that which was expected, and which it was believed would be executed by tools of those who were his accessories or principals in the crime against the elections.

### Opening of the Campaign.

Indianapolis, June 7.—Notwithstanding there was no nomination at Chicago the meeting arranged by the Young Men's Republican Club for that purpose to open the campaign tabernacle to-night was a great success. Twenty-four carloads of people came over from Terre Haute, including 500 or 600 of the Young Men's Club of that city and two bands. The air has been full of music all day, and the immense building, packed to its utmost capacity, was full of enthusiasm all the evening. The bulletins from Chicago were read as fast as received, and added not a little to the interest and success of the meeting. Speeches were made by John M. Butler, Stanton J. Peck, J. W. Gordon, J. S. Hinton, and Thos. Meshechee, Indianapolis; A. O. Marsh, Winchester; Mr. Neavitt, of Terre Haute, and Thomas Hanna, of Greencastle. The meeting showed that the old party in Marion County is up and in arms for the coming fray, and the club should feel proud of the glorious result of their efforts. It was an auspicious opening of the campaign.

The Greenbackers and Democrats of Maine are again in alliance. Each party held its convention at Bangor on the 1st inst. The Greenbackers nominated for Governor Harris M. Plaisted, a General of volunteers during the war, and since for one term a member of Congress. The Democrats ratified this selection, and also adopted the platform of the Greenback men, which is much milder and more vague than that of last year. Gen. Plaisted is described as a man of considerable ability, but he has been an inveterate office seeker, and has left the Republicans only because they could not satisfy his voracious appetite for place.

General Grant was offered the courtesy of a private wire to his house in Galena during the sessions of the Chicago Convention. He declined with thanks remarking that the usual facilities for getting the news would be ample for him.

### They Swapped.

Hendricks voted for matson because Putnam promises her joint representative. Queer, ain't it?

WANTED.—Every lady and miss to know that the place to buy your walking shoes is at Frank A. Hays' Trade Emporium. 24-2w.

### The Eastern Excursion.

The New York and Boston excursion from Indianapolis leaves that city on the 26th of June, via Richmond, Va., and Fortress Monroe, promises to be the most pleasurable one of the year, the tickets being good for a month. Particulars of it may be had by addressing J. B. Connors, 34 East Market st., Indianapolis. Circulars can be had at the Post-office in this city.

We sell the best fine boot in the city. FRANK A. HAYS. 24-2w.

Why is it that Burnett's store is crowded with customers buying boots and shoes? Because he has the largest and best stock in the city, and sells the cheapest. 23-4t.

Pure Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Paint Brushes. JONES' Drug Store. 23-4w.

Subscribe for the BANNER for the rest of 1880 for 75 cents. 23-4t.

Old furniture repaired and made new. All kind of upholstery, reupholstering, and reupholstering done at the furniture house of KIMBLE & SON. 23-4w.

Castor, Engine, Land, Neats Foot and Fish Oils. JONES' Drug Store. 23-4w.

### Monuments & Tombstones.

W. P. Gates, Agent for Carpenter & Son.

Messrs. Carpenter & Son, the Dayton, Ohio, monument builders, through their agent Wm. P. Gates of this city, have sold an elegant, all granite family monument to G. J. Langsdale, of the BAXTER I Family Tombstone, to A. C. Fry, Greencastle; 1 Family Tombstone, H. B. Martin, Cloverdale; 3 nice Monuments, Mrs. Elizabeth Pherson, Bainbridge; Mrs. Abrams, 1 family monument; elegant family tombstone for Mr. Brattin, Parke county; Fine Granite tombstone, Mr. Brown, Carpentersville; Mr. Gates can be found at Thos. Abrams' grocery store, north side of the public square, and is prepared to offer superior inducements to those wanting monuments. 11-4t.

The BANNER for the rest of the year for 75 cents. 23-4t.

We sell Boots and Shoes cheaper than any house in the county. F. A. HAYS. 24-2w.

London Purple and Paris Green for potato bugs. JONES' Drug Store. 23-4w.

Attention Ladies! The best place to buy your Hats is at the Trade Emporium. 24-2w. F. A. HAYS.

You will always find reliable political news in the BANNER. Subscribe at once. Only 75 cents for the remainder of the year. 23-4t.

Good work, Latest Styles and low prices, is the cause of the great rush for Millinery Goods, at FRANK A. HAYS' Trade Emporium. 24-2w.

Mixed Paints, all colors, ready for use, durable and economical. 23-4w. JONES' Drug Store.

If you are going to buy a suit of clothing, you should not fail to see our stock and prices we save you money. 24-2w. FRANK A. HAYS.

Fine Toilet Soaps very cheap at 24-4w. JONES' Drug Store.

\$2 buys a pair of ladies' cloth top, Kid shoes, with heel plates on at the Trade Emporium. FRANK A. HAYS. 24-2w.

Pipes, a large assortment, ranging in price from 1 to 75 cents. 23-4w. JONES' Drug Store.

Dr. A. Stryker's.

Never-Failing Remedy for Consumption, is one of the best remedies known, and gives relief in every case. For all coughs, colds, soreness of the throat and lungs, tickling in the throat, and croup, it exceeds anything yet offered for sale. This great remedy is for sale by druggists generally, and by Jerome Allen and C. W. Landis & Co. Price sample bottle, ten cents; regular size, 75 cents. 24-4t.

### Live Long and Be Happy.

More cases of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and other lung diseases have been cured by Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, than by any other physician's prescription ever compounded. It is unexcelled as a general tonic. It relieves, as if by magic, all soreness of throat and lungs. A few doses only cure an ordinary cough or cold. Large pint bottle \$1.00. Make your druggist get this excellent medicine for you. Take no other. 5-1y.

### Good Health Makes Earth a Heaven.

Why should not everyone live to reach old age, enjoy good health, and be happy? Surely there is no good reason, and yet many will allow impure blood, weakness of the kidneys, disordered liver, imperfect digestion, urinary troubles, nervous debility, and general derangement of body and mind, to rob them of their youthful vigor, and carry them to premature grave. Some seek relief among mineral poisons, in pill forms, or resort to extensively advertised alcoholic beverages, fermented liquors, bitters, etc., only to feel better for a time, but in the end to be made worse. All this is very sad, for it has been proven in thousands of instances that the best vegetable blood purifier and health renewer ever discovered is Dr. Guyott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. It will remove all of the above mentioned troubles. It is a sure cure for any and every disease that can be cured by cleansing, purifying, renewing, and strengthening the human system. It never fails to effectually cure scrofula, syphilitic disorders, weakness of the kidneys, all nervous diseases and debility; all urinary and digestive troubles, and liver complaints. Be sure to make your druggist get this medicine for you—take no other. A single bottle will convince you of its great merit. 7-1y.

### United States Marshal's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of execution to me directed from the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Indiana, in a case wherein Andrew T. Cox et al., Plaintiffs, and George W. Parker, et al., Defendants, I will on Saturday, the 10th day of July, 1880, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 1 o'clock p.m., at the door of the Court House in the City of Greencastle, Putnam County, Indiana, expose at public sale to the highest bidder, the rent and profits of a certain tract of land, situate in the Township of Greencastle, Putnam County, Indiana, the North half of Lot one hundred and fifty-two (152) in the plat of the Town of Greencastle, Putnam County, Indiana.

Taken as the property of George W. Parker, a certain tract of land, situate in the Township of Greencastle, Putnam County, Indiana, the North half of Lot one hundred and fifty-two (152) in the plat of the Town of Greencastle, Putnam County, Indiana, the North half of Lot one hundred and fifty-two (152) in the plat of the Town of Greencastle, Putnam County, Indiana.

Henry J. Milligan, Atty., for Catherine G. Bobbs, 24-2w.

### Dressmaking.

Dresses cut in the latest styles, and sewing done in the neatest manner by Mrs. J. L. CLASPILL. Mrs. C. has the most complete and perfect scale of Cutting and Fitting. 23-4t.

Children's Clothing a Specialty. Her system of cutting taught. Ladies are respectfully invited to call. Rooms over James Colquhoun's store, West Side of Square. 9-1y.

The Editors and Newspaper Men of the country, endorse JAS. BOSS' PATENT GOLD WATCH CASES. As a proof, read the following: Baltimore, Md., March 24th, 1880. I give you the pleasure to inform you that the watch you sent me has given perfect satisfaction in every respect. The works are excellent; the cases wear beautifully. J. T. RINGOLD, LaFayette, Ind., and Prop. Telegraph.

I take pleasure in commending the "Boss" Watches received from you, as highly satisfactory and equal in wear to a solid gold watch. They are the "Boss" in fact as well as name. W. S. LINGLE, Ed. and Prop. Argus Co., Times, Wagon, Wis., March 10th, 1880.

The Watches purchased of you are in every way perfectly satisfactory, being in every respect just as represented. I have had it six months, and find it a true time keeper, besides being a beauty. Ed. and Prop. Argus Co., Times, Wagon, Wis., March 10th, 1880.

The above are concurred in by hundreds of other Editors as well as Merchants, Mechanics and dealers, in all parts of the country. This is the only low cost case made of Two Plates of Solid Gold. It is warranted by special certificate. Ask your jeweler for illustrated catalogue containing full description. 24-4t.

### L. M. HANNA, Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE: In Bayne Block, over Mulholl & Hanna's Furniture Store. Residence on East Anderson, west of Bloomington Street. 51-1y.

### NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the Circuit Court of Putnam county, State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of William Blake, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. WILLIAM MCKENDREE BLAKE, Administrator. May 15, 1880, A. D. J. Bitch, Atty. for Administrator. 3w-1.

### NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the Circuit Court of Putnam county, State of Indiana, Administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of William Long, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. JAMES M. COOPER, Administrator. May 22, 1880. 23-3w.



### FACTS.

We have the largest stock! The lowest prices! The best goods! For the least money! Call in and see! You save money by so doing.

### Levi Kahn, The Old Reliable Clothier and Gent's Furnisher.



### THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER is rapidly acquiring a national reputation for the cure of Scrofula Affection, Cancerous Formation, Erysipelas, Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Secretum and all Skin Diseases.

This remedy is a Vegetable Compound, and cannot harm the most tender infant. Ladies who suffer from debilitating diseases and Female Complaint, will find speedy relief by using this remedy. C. W. LINDSEY, of Mesopotamia, O., says it cured him of Scrofula of thirty years. Two bottles cured Mrs. E. J. Duke, of Co. Ind., of ulcerated ankle and big neck. LINDSEY'S BLOOD-SEARCHER cured my son of Erysipelas. Mrs. E. SNEELTZER, Larimer Station, Pa. The Blood Searcher is the Safest, Surest and Most Powerful Purifier ever known. Price \$1.00 per bottle. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa.

### To Regulate the Liver.

USE ONLY SELLERS' LIVER PILLS, the best and only true LIVER-REGULATOR. Established over 50 years. They cure Headache, Biliousness, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Fever and all the ailments of the Liver. Get the right kind. SELLERS' LIVER PILLS, 25cts. Sold by all Druggists. 15-4t.



### Simmons' Liver Regulator.

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious Attacks, Headaches, Colic, Depression of Spirits, Stomach Troubles, Heart, Ac. IT HAS NO EQUAL.

This unrivaled Southern remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is PURELY VEGETABLE.

If you feel drowsy, listless, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

It is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. It takes the place of quinine and cod liver in every kind. It is the cheapest purgative and best family medicine in the world. J. H. ZEELIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 19-1y.



### CENTAUUR LINIMENT.

always Cures and never disappoints. The world's great Pain-Reliever for Man and Beast. Cheap, Quick and reliable.

PITCHER'S CASTORIA is not Narcotic. Children grow fat upon Mothers like, and Physicians recommend CASTORIA. It regulates the Bowels, cures Wind Colic, allays Feverishness, and destroys Worms.

### GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF CARRIAGES.

Jump Seats, Phaetons, Buggies, Spring Wagons, etc.



### St. Louis Buggies and Phaetons.

On hand at prices to suit the times. No more show work. Call and see us. All kind of Carriage repairs done. Made to look as well as new.

### RENICK, CURTIS & CO.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

The undersigned, Administrator, with the will annexed, of William Long, late of Putnam county, Indiana, deceased, will on Saturday, the 26th, 28th, 30th, and 1st of July, 1880, at 10 o'clock, sell, to the highest bidder, the real property of said deceased, not taken in payment of said debt, consisting of land, a house, one two-horse wagon and harness, one single buggy and harness, one wheelbarrow, and corn in the crib. A credit of twelve months will be given to the purchaser to give note without any real estate mortgage, with the will annexed, of the estate of William Long, late of said county, deceased. JAMES M. COOPER, Administrator. a. m. of said day. 16-6m.

### Fresh GOODS are RECEIVED Daily.

### WYSONG'S GROCERY.

N. W. Corner Public square. I have a Full Line of Fancy and Staple Groceries, which I sell low.

### Cash or Produce.

I have a large and well selected stock of Queensware & Glassware.

I will not be Undersold by any House in town.

Please call and see me. Respectfully, G. R. WYSONG. 1-y.

### HONEST TRADE.

Philander Wiley, Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Office.

### WANTED.

FOR SALE. \$5,000 on 2000 acres. Farms in Marion, Monroe, Clinton and Madison townships.

Farms and coal mine in Clay county, Farm in Parke county. Fine residence on Seminary street. Walls' House corner.

Splendid farm adjoining city corporation, Greencastle. Agent for sale of St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern Railroad lands.

### INSURANCE!

### MUTUAL LIFE, New York.

Underwriters and Traders of Chicago, Manhattan & London Assurance Corporation.

WANTED.—To exchange a Putnam county farm for a Missouri farm. Business hours 1 to 4 p. m. Office at Southard's Block, front room, up stairs. 19-4t.

### B. F. BARWICK.

Has Just Received a Full Line of QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE.

The best quality and newest styles of Chamber Sets, Glass Sets, Glass Pitchers, Glass Candlesticks, Glass Vase, Stem Dishes Goblets and Tumblers, Silver wire and Glass Castors, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Spoons, Shears and Sissors, and a full stock of Groceries and Produce.

Call and see my goods and prices.

### B. F. BARWICK.

East Side Public Square. 19-4t.

### SWEET POTATO PLANTS.

Yellow Nonpareil, Yellow and Red Southern Queen and Red Bermuda, 100 for 2 cents, or 1,000 for \$1.50. Also the Brazilian which is (as I think) altogether the best for cultivation—large, dry, and fine. Depot Price, 25 cents per 100, or 25.00 per 1,000. Late cabbage plants, 20 cents per 100.

J. B. JOHNSON, 5. Seminary Street, Greencastle, Ind. Post Office Box, 634. 2m-1.